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SAN FRANCISCO 1883



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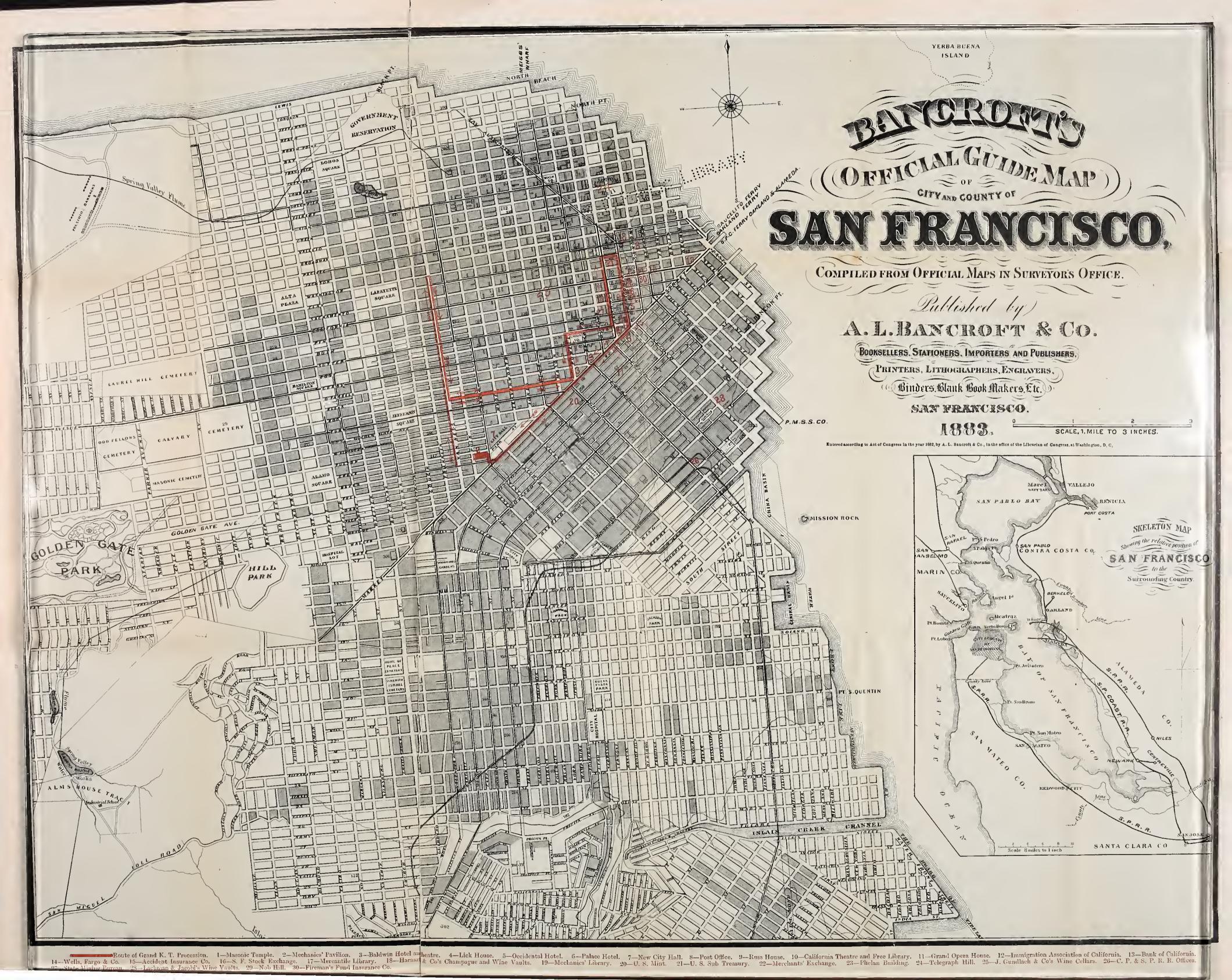
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## PACIFIC COAST GUIDE

----AND-----

# PROGRAMME KNIGHTS TEMPLAR TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE

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TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE,

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### ROUTES OF TRAVEL

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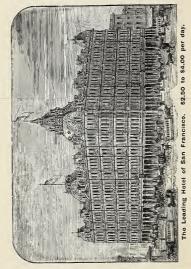
Different Routes. The tourist coming from the Metropolis of the Atlantic to the "Queen City" of the Pacific States, may take his choice of six different routes, by steam conveyance. First-He may take the Pioneer railroad line, by way of the Union and Central Pacific via Omaha and Ogden. Second-The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé line to Deming, thence by the Southern Pacific. Third-The roads crossing Texas and connecting with the Southern Pacific. Fourth—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé to Pueblo, thence by the Denver and Rio Grande to Ogden, and the Central Pacific to San Francisco. Fifth-The Northern Pacific Railroad, bridging a gap by staging to Portland, Oregon, and thence by steamer. Sixth-The steamer line by way of Panama. The trip from New York to San Francisco by the Panama route occupies from twentyfive to twenty-eight days, and gives opportunity to see the tropical vegetation, and something of Spanish-American life on the Isthmus and at other landing-places. The A., T. & S. F. Route, -From New York to San Francisco

by way of St. Louis, Kansas City, Doming and Los Angeles, over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Southern Pacific railroads with their connections, the distance is 3,700 miles; the time occupied in making the trip is seven days, and many travelers avail themselves of this route in preference to the Central-Union line, especially

in the winter season.

The Central-1 nion Honte, by way of Chicago, Omaha and Ogden, is 3,332 miles long, and is the shortest route from New York to San Francisco, the trip occupying six and one-half days. Trains and the shortest route from the Work of the Chicago and the Chic

### THE BALDWIN.



H. H. PEARSON, PROPRIETOR.

from Denver Junction to Cheyenne, a distance of 139 miles, averages eighteen feet to the nile. One is now 6,041 feet above the sea level and in the largest and busiest town on the main line

between Omaha and Sacramento.

At Cheyennecommences the longest stretch of steep ascending grade on the road in our western course, the average for thirty-three miles being sixty-six and one-half feet to the mile, ending at Sherman, the second highest railread station on the continent, 5,82 feet, or more than one and one-half milesabove the sea. When first opened in 1808, this was the highest railroad station in the world, but others still higher have since been constructed in South America; and the Arkansas and Marshall Pass, recently laid, has an elevation of 10,760 feet, the highest point reached by any railroad in North America.

From Sherman we descend at the rate of forty-six and one-half feet to the mile for twenty-four miles, to Laramic, and after having taken a view of Laramic Peak, 10,000 feet high, Eth Mountain, 1,511 feet high, and Frenont's Peak, 15,500 feet high, we reach west of Creston, which has an elevation of 7,102 feet. From this point to Ogleth there are objects and points of more or less interest

to the tourist.

Salt Lake City.—Ogden is a point of interest to many travelers, chiefly on account of its being the termins of the Utah Central Rail-road which leads to the holy city of the Latter Day Saints, 37 miles to the southward. Tourists often turn saile from their through trip and visit Salt Lake City, and are well repaid for a few days time spent in viewing the peculiar phases of Mormon life. Camp Douglas, a national military post two miles east of the city on elevated ground, is also worthy of a visit.

Yellowstone Park.—Ogden is also the best point from which to reach the Yellowstone Fark, a National Reservation, containing within its limits many natural wonders. The visitor leaving Ogden by the Utah and Northern Railway, crosses the Ogden River, and after a ride of nine miles reaches Hot Springs Station, where there are several mineral springs, the temperature of the water being 125°.

From Ogden.—Resuming our journey westward from Ogden we change our watches to San Francisco time (two hours and twentysix minutes behind Omaha), and after riding fifty-three miles we reach Promontory, the place where the last spike was driven, May 10, 1859, connecting the Central and Union Pacific Railroads. Progressing on our journey we obtain some fine views as we desend into Independence Valley and ascend to Moorés, 6, 166 feathgh, in Celar Pass. We now enter the basin of the Humbold River, and descend rapidly for 318 miles. At Elko travelers assert that they find one of the linest eating-houses on the western line.

Passing Carlin, Reno and Truckee we strike the Sacramento

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Division of the road, and pass Donner Lake, where we recall the tragic story of the Donner party of emigrants, thirty-four of whom died of starvation and cold in the winter of 1846-7. The snow sheds are a feature of this part of the road, though not altogether a pleasant one as they obstruct the view of much fine scenery. After passing Emigrant Gap the most impressive scenery on our route begins to come into view. Twenty-five hundred feet below the road the American River is seen like a thread of silver, and when the train runs along a narrow track, cut from the edge of a vertical cliff, 1,000 feet high, with a curve so sharp that the engines are out of sight, and rounds the headlands of Cape Horn, the feelings of awe and admiration aroused in the mind are too deep for expression. Charles Nordhoff says: "A grander or more exhibitanting ride

than that from the Summit to Colfax, you cannot find in the world. The scenery is various, novel, magnificent. \* \* \* The entrauec to California is as wouderful and charming as though it were the gate to a veritable fairvland. All its sights are peculiar and striking; as you pass down from Summit, the very color of the soil seems different from and richer than that you are accustomed to at home: the farm-houses with their broad piazzas speak of a summer elimate; the flowers, brilliant at the roadside, are new to eastern eyes; and at every turn new surprises await you."

At Colfax we reach the "footbills," the region in which orchards and vinevards appear, and at Auburn, 1,360 feet above the sea, they are numerous. Newcastle, with an elevation of 956 feet, and 182 miles from Sacramento, is in a district where oranges are cultivated for profit, and they ripen here in December, about six weeks earlier than at Los Angeles.

From Sacramento to San Francisco there is not much to attract the attention. At Benicia, thirty-three miles from San Francisco and the site of a national arsenal, barracks, store-houses, etc., we reach the Strait of Carouinez, or Silver Gate, half a mile wide at the narrowest, separating the Bays of Suisun and San Pablo, and accessible for ships drawing twenty-three feet. An immense ferryboat, the largest ever built, 424 feet long and 116 wide, the Solano, is ready to take the entire train on board, and it carries us across to Port Costa, where the locomotive pulls us ashore. On the Solano's main deck four tracks are laid, measuring more than a quarter of a mile in the aggregate, and a train of forty-eight freight ears or twenty-four passenger coaches can be ferried across at a trip. At Port Costa, as at Benicia, there are wharves and warehouses from which numerous ships are loaded with wheat for Europe every year.

We now follow the shore of San Pablo Bay to the south-westward, then strike across the point separating that hav from the northern arm of San Francisco Bay, which soon comes into sight on the west, and beyond it is Mount Tamalpais, which will be spoken of again.

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Residence, 1622 Clay Street.

We skirt along the western borders of the city of Oakland, run out a mile and a half into the Rayo San Prancisco, on a mole built of stone, reach a large, commodious and elegant station, and thence pass to the ferry-boat, which descrives attention for its large size, its nice furniture and its cleanly condition. From the open galleries of this beat we see San Francisco, on its hills, four miles distant, Coat, Aleatraz and Angel Islands on our right, the Marin peninsula beyond them, the Golden Gate to the left of Aleatraz, the peninsula of San Francisco south of the city, and the southern arm of San Francisco Bay to the souther us. Behind Oakland is the Contra Coata ridge of mountains. In twenty minutes the ferryboat runs from what for wharf, and we are at the end of our journey.

### CLIMATE.

One of the most potent aids to individual comfort and national progress, is an equable and genial climate. Within historical times no nation has risen to greatness, no man to eminence in literature or industrial art, in a torrid or frigid region. The leadership of progress, the custody of the highest culture, predominance in political and military power belong to the temperate zone. Tropical heat and Arctic cold depress the mental and physical energies, diminish ambitions, recluse the field of activity, and cut off many sources of enjoyment. To a less extent these unfavorable influences are exceeded also by meteorological extremes, within the temperate zone.

California.—Our coast, as a whole, and especially the California part of it, has much to gain and nothing to lose, by comparison of its meteorology with that of the Eastern Coast and Europe.

The strip of country lying west of the main ridge of the Coast Mountains, from the 35th to the 40th parallel, and in which San Francisco is situated, on the western edge, nearly midway, has, within ten miles of the ocean, the most equably cool climate on the globe, and makes the nearest approach to the temperature in which active physical labor can be performed with the least discomfort, at all seasons of the year. In San Francisco the thermometrical mean of July, 60°, 5° or 10° below the degree of warmth that is comfortable to the idler, demands heavy woolen clothing and active movement from those who spend much time in the open air. It is the best of all temperatures for the man engaged in productive industry. spurring him to continuous exertion. It is a tonic, that becomes part of his system; a perpetual stimulant, that has no intervals of depression. All book-writing travelers, who have visited San Francisco and commented ably on the climate, have spoken in its praise, C. L. Brace said: "Here, it seems to me, you have it as near per-

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CLIMATE 15

fection as man can attain without enervation." In another place he tells his readers that "the dimnts is the great charm of the city. It is the most exhilarating atmosphere in the world. In it a man can do more work than anywhere che, and under it he fecls under a constant pressure of excitement." Fixingh Ludlow speaks of the "divine days" and "heavenly climate" of the Golden Gaze, the content of the content

Taylor sings of the city-

"Where Winter keeps watch and ward, With Summer asteep at its feet; Stands guard with a silver sword, Where the Junes and Decembers meet."

In July San Francisco is cooler than London by 2°, than Olympia by 3°, than Part by 10°, and than Genox, Netland by 7°, than San Diego by 9′, than Part by 10°, and than Genox, Nelsea, Jerusalem, Clincinnati or New York by 17°. This peculiar coolease, unexampled at the level of the sea, in the same latitude, is attributable mainly to the prevalence of the trade wind, klowing nearly every day from April to October over the Kurosiwo, which, after sweeping around under the islands of Alaska, canches our shores with a temperature never varying, near the Golden Gate, more than 3° from 53°. This vast occas attent, bringing subrigied waters into a subtropicul altitude, is a greaf factor in the subrigied water into a subtropicul altitude, is a greaf factor in the Varying Latifornia, influencing its pleasures and its business in many ways.

Ways.

The meless leas in an interferor of the continent is in main cases of the trade wind prevailing along the coast, in the warm season. Some of the trade wind, so long as that blows briskly with its temperature of 30 or 60 at the beach, the thermometer cannot rise temperature of 30 or 60 at the beach, the thermometer cannot rise temperature of 30 or 60 at the beach, the thermometer cannot rise temperature of 30 or 60 at the beach, the thermometer cannot rise temperature of 30 or 60 at the beach of 50 at the 50 at the

It is a singular feature of the shore climate of the San Francisco region, that July is not the lottest month, nor is Angust, but September. The mean temperature of this mouth for a number of years is 50°, while that of January is 40°. Snow rarely falls in San Francisco, and the ground has been white with it only once in twentyfive years, viz. on December 31, 1852, when as good an old-fashioned snowstorm raged for three hours as any New Englander could desire, and made the day memorable to thousands of young Californians who had never before "seen snow." The average amount of rain in San Francisco is twenty-three inches in a vera, about half as much





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as falls in New York or London. The Californian rainfall, however, is confined to the winter half of the year, and is called the rainy season, although there are not more rainy days, nor is there more rainfall, than during the same months in New York. We speak of the rainy season, not because we then have continuous rain, but be-

cause it is the only period when we have rain.

The remarks about the climate of San Francisco apply, with slight modification, to Santa Cruz, Monterey, and all places on or very near the ocean beach, between the 35th and 40th parallels, San Francisco is a little cooler in summer than other points, because of the draft of cool air from the ocean passing through the Golden and Silver Gates to the Sacramento Valley. Santa Cruz is a little warmer than Monterey in summer, because it is protected by a hill from the trade wind. There is less frost on the beach than there is a mile away; less within a mile than four miles away. The heat of summer and the cold of winter increase, as we leave the ocean, and as we get beyond into the shelter of any range of hills, that breaks the force of the ocean breezes. Thus Vallejo, at the Silver Gate, only twenty-five miles from San Francisco, has a July 8° warmer, and a January 1° colder: St. Helena, about as far from the ocean as Vallejo, but shut in by a mountain ridge 2,000 feet high, is 19° warmer in July and 7° colder in January.

The pleasantest season of the average year in California is the early spring, a period of about six weeks, commencing sometimes in the middle of February, when the heaviest rains and the cold of winter have passed; when the summer heats have not commenced in the interior, nor the winds and fogs on the coast; when the breezes are balmy and the temperature genial; when the sky is free from clouds, and the atmosphere from haze, when the hills and valleys are gorgeous in varied tints of green, the wild llowers abundant, and the colors and shapes of the far distant mountains distinctly discernible. In this region, all seasons of the year are pleasant, but this is pre-eminently beautiful. In June, if not in May, the surface of the soil becomes dry, the landscape turns brown, the flowers die, the roads and the lower strata of the air become dusty, and the mountains dim. Beautiful as is the Indian summer on the Atlantic slope, it is far inferior in brilliancy and attractiveness to the early spring of California, and especially of Southern California, where, in addition to the charms of the season in other portions of the State, we then see the orange orchards loaded with the ripe fruit of one crop, and with the fragrant blossoms of the next one, at the base of grand mountains, and within ten or twenty miles of their snow-crowned summits.

The shore of this region is visited by frequent sea-fogs, and they are especially abundant at the Golden Gate, as there they have a chance to travel inland at the level of the sea. This fog is especially abundant in the summer, and is one of the main features of the climate of San Francisco contributing to make the evenings un-

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CLIMATE. 19

pleasant, and rendering it undesirable as a place of residence for those afflicted with pulmonary complaints. But out of the range of this belt of fog, there are many places in the Coast Mountains combining in a greater degree than classwhere on the globe, the united advantages of low lumidity and pleasant warmth, which physicians now almost universally preserve for consumptives. Such are Atlas Peak and Blake's, twenty and thirty miles respectively north of the Silver Gatey Montery, Santa Barhara, Los Augeles, Riverside and Sierra Madre Villa, in Southern California, of which further mention will be made.

South of latitude 35° lies what may be called the Los Angeles meteorological region, including Santa Barbara, Ventura, and the western portions of Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego Counties.

The climate, though not exempt from occasional severe frosts, is subtropical in its main features, and the fruits and ornamental plants, include many varieties that belong to the warmest borders of the temperate zone.

Oregon.—The western Oregon region includes all those portions of Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia, norther of latitude 43°, and west of the summit of the Cascade Range. It has an abundant rainfall in summer, as well as in other seasons it has year, a moist atmosphere, a cool summer, a mild winter, little ice or snow, and a dense growth of conferous trees over most of its account of the case of

Utah and Arizona.—The Utah meteorological region, including nearly all of Utah and Nevala, and part of California east of the Sierra Nevada, has a temperature differing little from that of New York, the mean temperature of January being 30°, and that of

July 78°.

The Arizona meteorological region, which includes Arizona, Sonora and Southeastern California, has intense heat in the summer; and in the high lands, intense cold in the winter. At Tucson, the mercury is never below 90° at 2 P. M., in July; and the mean of the minimums for that month is 78°, indicating nights too hot for comfort. The elevation is 1,000 feet above the sea, and on twenty-five of the thirty-one days in January, 1878, the mercury fell to the freezing point, the lowest point being 24°. Yuma, at the level of the sea, representing the low valleys in Arizona, has a mean of 104°, in July, and 56° in January. In July, 1878, there were only four days in which the thermometer did not go to 100°; and in the five months of May, June, July, August and September of the year 1877-78, the mercury reached that figure on ninety-nine different days. On twenty-three days in July, the mercury did not fall below 80°. Notwithstanding its broiling summer, the place is visited by frost in the winter. In the mountains the heat and cold vary with the elevation. The average annual rainfall, which occurs

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Novelty Manufacturing Co. STERLING, ILLINOIS. districts. The second place belongs to Yosemite, with its cliffs, waterfalls, domes, and adjacent mountain peaks, and mammoth groves. The Yosemite requires six days, including the time going and coming, with two days (the shortest reasonable allowance) in the valley; and is entirely exhausted for the average tourist after for the trip is from May let to Mayl Ist. From Coeber lat to May lat, the visitor is exposed to the chances of snows, which may interiree with his movements, even if they do not obstruct the reads

for more than a few days. With many persons, however, and especially those suffering from general debility, and desirous of sojourning for months, a favorite portion of the State is Southern California, where they find an inexhaustible charm in living out of doors through the dry, warm winters, as well as through the summers, in the midst of everblooming gardens, and orange orchards never without flowers or fruit, and for many months bearing both at the same time. Los Angeles City is a convenient ceuter from which to visit the other portions of the sub-tropical coast, in the triangle bounded by San Diego, Santa Barbara, and San Bernardino, and is a metropolis possessing many attractions within her limits and in her near vicinity. San Gabriel, Pasadena, Santa Monica, Anaheim, Orange and Westminster, can be reached within two hours; and the trip to Riverside—one of the most interesting towns in the State—takes half a day. This district appears to the best advantage in the early spring, from February to April, inclusive, when the hills and plains are green, the sky clear, and the temperature mild. From June to September, the heat is often oppressive, the landscape outside of the orchards, vineyards, and gardens always brown, and the roads are dusty. The traveler passing between San Francisco and New York, on the Southern route, should not fail to stop at Los Angeles and see San Gabriel.

Another district that has many visitors, perhaps more than any other on the coast, is that of Santa Cruz and Monterey, situated within four hours' ride from the metropolis, accessible by sea as well as land, supplied with numerous excellent houses of enter-tainment, and possessing a great variety of natural scenery and great trees, and beautiful summer homes on the mountain tops. They continue to grow in favor as they are better known. The Santa Cruz district borders on the ocean, and preserves its verdure, outside of the gardens and cultivated fields, till late in the summer, and the burnit's season at Monterey never closes, though the patronage is much larger from May to October inclusive, than durner, the summer of the preserve is the contraction of the patronage is much larger from May to October inclusive, than durner by the hurried traveler.

The counties of Alameda, Santa Clara and Contra Costa, may be considered another district, which includes the remarkable moun-

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First. It passes through the luhabited portions of the States of California, Nevada, Utah, Wyonding and Nebraska, and its branches extend to all the principal points in Montana. Idaho, Colorado and Kansas.

Second. It is the only route that gives the passenger a chance to see the grand beauty of the Slerra Nevada Mountains, the finest mountain scenery in America, Third. It passes through the northern part of Utah, running along the shores of the Great Salt Lake for about one handred miles; also, giving the t-urist an opportunity of visiting Salt Lake City, the sent of government for the Mormons. Fourth. It traverses the entire breadth of Wyoming, which State is unsurpassed for stock-raising and for its hunting grounds and front streams. It is the elyslum of the hunter and angler.

Fifth. It runs down into Colorado, the youngest of the sisierhood of States, which now produces precious metals to the value of \$20,000,000 appually. Sizth. It extends its branches through Kansas, through hundreds of miles

of wheat and corn fields, and lands you in Kansas City where it connects with twelve creat trunk lines.

Seconth It is the only line from California to Sali Lake City. It is the only line to Denver, Calorado, owned and operated by one management. The line from Cheyenne to I cover runs along the base of the Rocky Mountains for 105 miles, giving the passengers a chance to view some of the finest scenery in the wirld. Denver is a city of 40,000 inhabitants, situated from 12 to 15 miles from the base of the mountains giving you a lovely view of the "Snowy Range." The air is very havi-orating and this section is a resort for invalids from all parts of America

Eighth. It is here at l'enver the passenger takes the narrow-gauge road to Leadville via South Park, passing up the wonderful Cañon of the Platte River. This read is another branch of the Great Pioncer Rou'e. At Denverthe passenger can als to a the Colorado Central, which is still another branch of the Great Pioneer Route and go to Black Hawk, Central City, Georgetown, and the celebrated Id ho Springs Ninth. Returning East the passenger has the choice of returning via Omaha,

or via the Denver Pacific by way of Chevenne and Kansas city. You will find Tickets for sale at all RallroadOffices in the United States and Canada

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tain summits of Mt. Diablo and Mt. Hamilton, the mountain passes and canyons back of Oakland, and the extensive gardens and orchards covering a large part of the plain from Oakland to Los

Gatos, a distance of more than fifty miles.

Crossing the Golden Gate, we come to what may be called the San Fablo district, north of San Pablo Bay, including Naya, Sonoma, Petaluma, Russian and Clear Lake Valleys, with Mt. St. Helena, Howell Monntain, the Geysers, the Petrified Forest the Sulphur Bank Quicksilver Mine, numerons excellent medicinal springs, and a large number of extensive vineyards. The San Fablo and Alameda districts appear to the most advantage from obtained within three or four days, they are more varied in their attractions than Los Angeles, and will furnish entertainment for as long a period to those who have the leisure.

These six districts, which may be designated by the names of San Francisco, the Yosemite, Los Angeles, Santa Cruz, Alameda and San Pablo, include the most attractive features of Californian scenery, business and society; and for the average tourist, any one considered separately, has more interest than any portion of Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Nevada, Alaska, Idaho or Mexico, all of which, however, have their own attractions. It is not improbable that, after a few years, Mazatlan, or some other town on the western coast of Mexico, will have many visitors every winter, from the northern portions of our Coast; but as yet there is a lack of accommodations, amusements, and society. The wonders and beauties of the Columbia River, of the snow peaks of Mt. Hood, Mt. Rainier; Mt Adams and Mt. St. Helens, and of the great peaks and the inter-island channels of Alaska, will have many thousands of visitors every summer, after they are better known and are made more conveniently accessible by the completion of the North Pacific Railmad.

The Canyon of the Colorado, and the ruins of ancient cities in Arizona, may also, in a few years, become far more prominent in

the public estimation than they are at present.

. Characte: is. ites.—Now that we are in California, let us make a brief statement of her main characteristics. Many of these will be observed separately when we visit different districts, but it may be usel to get a general view of them before starting out. We find a combination of rich resources and attractive features, such as can not be found estewhere. Other lands, like Great Britain and France, and the population, but if they have much which California has not, dense population, but if they have much which California has not, on the other land, sike has much in which they are lacking. She has many penuliarities of climate, topography, scenery, geology, botany, zoology, industry and population. Her rainfall measures twenty inches, and the number of rainy days is limited to about skyt days in the year; or half as many as in the Atlantic States or

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Central Europe. The searcity of rain, between May and October, and of snow and ice in the winter, relieves life from many of the annoyances and discomforts experienced elsewhere. Thander, hail and fierce windstorms are great artities. The summers are cool near the ocean and hot in the interior, where the air is remarkably dry, and the sky, except in the rainy season, almost cloudless. Different control of the control of th

A Mountainous Country.—Numerous steep and high mountain mages, most of them parallel with the ocean shore, cut the State into narrow strips of valley. More than 100 different peaks rise to an elevation exceeding 10,000 feet. The mountains are everywhere in sight, and the views not only from their summits, but from the intervening valleys, present a landscape that is grand and beautiful. The hills, generally lare of timber, have a beauty of moleling unseen in times regions where the heights are covered with forests, even the strip of the property of the strip of the covered with forests. It is a strip of the strip of the strip of the charms little inferior to the verdure of spring. The sunlight has a neculiar warmful of color, in harmony with the tints of plain and

mountain.

At the northern end of the State is Mt. Shasta, an immense volcanic cone, rising a mile and a half above the level of the ridges in its vicinity, covered with a complete mantle of snow, for more than a mile of vertical height, through nine months of the year, and visible from an immense area. It has no equal in the north temperate zone, and nothing that approaches it in Europe. Mt. San Bernardino and its associate snow peaks, supply a magnificent distance and contrast to the orange groves in the valleys of the Los Angeles, San Gabriel and Santa Ana: less elevated, but more remarkable for the territory which it commands, is Mt. Diablo, rising in the midst of the State, as in an amphitheatre, and looking down on an area of 40,000 square miles, and on the homes of 500,000 people. From its peak, the spectator can see the western slope and summit of the Sierra Nevada, from Mt. Lassen to Mt. Whitney, a distance of 350 miles, while in its immediate vicinity are fertile farms, and a little further the bays tributary to the Golden Gate, and the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton, The Californian Alps, as we call the highest portion of the Sierra

Newsla, between latitude 37° and 35°, have four great channs: the most remarkable of which, the Yosomito, on the headwaters of the Mercel, has a world-wide reputation for its clifts, half a mile higd, a for half a dozen waterfalls, one measuring, vertically, a third of a mile, and for its peculiar dome-shaped granite peaks. Within a few miles are several groves of the agoing dipaster, reaching a height of 360, and a diameter in the trunk of thirty feet. The that of the Mercel, but less accessible as well as inferior in the

combination of attractive features.

# Knights Templar Who contemplate a trip to the Pacific Coast during

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Route No. 1—This is composed of the Actaison, Topeks and Sants Ferm Kansen Styler Achies no Demain, New Mexico, and the Southern Fertherm Kansen Styler Achies no Demain, New Mexico, and the Southern Fertherm Action of the Southern Styler and Styler Style

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Route No. 2—1s the same as the first as far as Albaquerque, New Mexico. From that point the Atlantic and Pacific and Southern Pacific realizeds complete the shortest route from the callinguals complete the shortest route from the callinguals complete the shortest route from the callinguals of the

Route No. 3—This consists of the Atchison, topchs and Santa Fe to Pueblo, the Denve and Rio Grande from Pueblo to Salt Labe City and Ogden, and the Central Pacific from Ogden to San Francisco. The Denver and Rio Grande hrs. been named "The Scenic Line," and Colorado "The Switzerland of America."

The Journey from Pueblo to Salt Like City takes in the very cream of Colerado secceny—the Grand Omon of the Arkansas, and Marshal Pass, where the elevation of the track is 10,700 etect, the highest point reached by any rathroad in North America.

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Topeka, Kansas.

Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent, Topeka, Kansas. Geological Convulsions.—The marks of great geological convulsions are numerous, and include hundreds of extinct volcances. One of these, Mt. St. Helena, is visible from San Francisco, and the hills that bound Sconoma and Napa Valleys, on both sides, are mainly composed of igneous rocks. From the summit of Mt. Lassen, one of the highest and most prominent crater cones in the State, thirty-five others of less note can be counted. There are numerous mineral springs, hot and cold, in various parts of the State, and in Sconoma and Plumas Counties, especially, there are canvona abounding with hot and steaming mineral springs. In

Mineral Wealth.—California is striped longitudinally with valuable mineral deposits. Near the ocean is aphaltum, associated with petroleum. Next to this comes quicksilver, found from Trinity to San Lais Okispo County. Then we have the coal measures, and these are followed by large deposits of copper, at the tain side is a best of placers and auriferous quartz; on the eastern slope is silver, and at the eastern base of the chain, bronx. In gold the State is now more productive than the Australian Colony of

Victoria, which long took the lead of the world.

Peculiar Vegetation.—In vegetation, California is milke any other portion of the globe, though more akin to Europe than to the Atlantic States. We have no hickory, beech, white-walmut or basswood; our colks, maples, black-walmuts, buckeyes, pines and firs are a species not found on the other side of the continent; our relivance, evergence note, valley oak, madroño, harrel, manzanita, coamothus, chamise, poison oak, differille and bur clover, the pre-motion of the collection o

Our agriculture is peculiar. Wheat occupies two-thirds of the cultivated area, and barley runks next in the list of cereals. In fine wool and fast hories California excels. The European grape overs about 7,000 arcres; the cumage 10,000; the apple 6,000; the per as many. The drying of raisins, plums, prunes, apriced and figs, and the canning of apricots, plums, prunes and pears, are extensive and growing industries. No country surpasses this State in the large size and brilliant color of the fruit, in the quantity protection of the control of the control of the second for which it is found in the market, or in the enterprise and skill of its orchardists.

Flowers.—A readent of the Atlantic Slope who came to California several years since, with a party of editorial visitors, wrote thus of the flowers in the gardens of Sun Francisco and vicinity. "Like everybody else, I had heard much of the marvelous beauty with the comparison of the second party of the second second of the second party of the second of the second party of the second party of the second second second party of the second second party of the second secon

# OMAHA AND CHICAGO.



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out on all sides, upon taking a drive into the residence portion of the city, on the afternoon of the first day of our stay here. Our carriage load of Eastern travelers had none of them been to the Pacific Coast before, and one might well have thought that we were all jolly green in the matter of flowers, upon hearing our exclamations of surprise and admiration, as we drove about the city. Such fuchsias, trained up to and covering the second story windows of the houses, or standing out in trees of many feet high, and weighted with richly colored buds and blossoms. Such vines of ivy geranium, one solid mass of leaf and flower. Such roses of every imaginable name and kind. Such ivies, with leaves large enough for mother Eve to have covered herself with quite comfortably, if they grew as large in her day. Such beds of verbenas and such patches of heliotrope. I thought I had seen fine specimens of all these beauties before, but I had never seen anything like these, and I shall look at my own little handful of flowering plants and shrubs, which I have heretofore tended with so much gratification, as most feeble attempts at the cultivation of flowers. A sight of the flowers of California cannot but have the effect of seriously dwarfing the home productions of those who have seen the floral products of the Pacific Coast, at least as far as regards size of vine and wealth and profusion of blossoms. The geraniums, which flourish equally well here with other flowers, a few of which I have named, and scores of others as rich and beautiful, not enumerated, are past their prime, and now fading in blossom, but after a short respite, they will again renew their life when the rainy season commences, and thus keep up their round of almost perpetual bloom and beauty."

Field for Sportsmen.—There are few portions of the United States, and there are not many countries in the world, that offer a better field of operation to the sportsman than can be found in California. Those who like sport combined with danger, will find all the excitement they wish in portions of the Coast Kange, and on the western shope of the Sierra, where girzly and cimanom bears and Californian loss are plentiful. Deer, hare, rabbit and qualibation of the control of the state. During the winter and early specific and the state of the control of the state. The control of the state of the control of the state, and the state of the

of Monterey.

The Californians.—The Californians are, as a rule, well educated. Nearly all the leading men are natives of the Atlantic States or of Europe, and many of them possess the best commercial and industrial talents, together with culture and acquirements of the most polished nations. Whatever has been done elsewhere to

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accumulate experience, to train observation, to enlighten the judgment, to aid the luman muscle, to facilitate production, to protect right, or to promote comfort, has been adopted here in its best form—speaking in general terms—and, in many respects, has been improved. Numerous inventions made by Californians in the washing of gold, the metallargy of silver, the manufacture and transmost of information by the help of electric currents, and the traction of information by the help of electric currents, and the traction of progress. The most comprehensive system of codified law is that now in force in this State.

The people of California have undertaken and successfully managed a multitude of great enterprises. Though our information in regard to other countries is not full, there is reason to claim that in the countries of varies, the largest almost orchard, the largest formed countries of the yard, the largest almost orchard, the largest mining distinct, the most productive part of the countries of

of miles of railroad.

Romance of the Present,—California has few ruins, and those few not grand in size, nor beautiful in design, nor rich in historic associations. The oldest buildings are the mission churches, rude in architecture, and coarse in material. The Indian mounds, the accumulations of ages, contain little save dirt, coal, and the remants of shells and bones. There is nothing to compare in archeological interest with the kitchen heaps of Denmark, the lake dwellings of Switzerland, the Indian mounds of the Mississippil Basin, or the burted cities of Greece, Italy and Asia Minor. California's romance belongs not to the past, but to the present. It is the building up of a populous, intellectual and wealthy community within a manufacturing, and agricultural industries, a world-wide commerce, a brilliant newspaper press, an excellent educational system and luxurious homes.

The Name California,—The word California was first used as the name of an imaginary island of the Pacific Ocean, in an obscure Spanish romance published early in the sixteenth centary; and when, subsequently, the Spaniards, sailing northward on a voyage of discovery from Accepulco, found a pennaula which they supposed to be an island, they called it California. More than a cenposition of the control of the control of the control of the pennaula, to which the name of California was restricted, until 1700, when a party of Franciscan frienr was sent to build missions Quick Time and Cheap Fares

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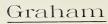
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager, T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent. on the coast, from San Diego northward. The territory thus occupied was called New or Upper California, while, what was simply California before, became Older Lower California. The two were considered different provinces, and were called the Californias; sometimes under a single governor in military and a mission president in ecclesiastical affairs.

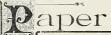
When the Americans obtained possession of upper or Alta California in 1846, hey adopted its Spunish name, in official and popular use, and continued to do so until after the discovery of the gold mines of the Sierra Nevala. Then the territory became so impose and that the peninsula fell into relative insignificance, and when the Constitutional Convention adopted a name for the State, they call it California, as it then did not need a qualifying adjective to prevent neoods from mistaking it for the region to the southward.

The Missions. - The present State of California was first seen by a white man in 1542, when Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator in the service of Spain, visited the coast on a voyage of discovery. On April 11, 1769, the first white settlers of California arrived at San Diego in the brig San Antonio; and on July 16, 1769, the Mission of that place was founded by Franciscan Friars, under the presidency of Junipero Serra. The Mission of San Carlos, near Monterey, was founded in 1770; those of San Gabriel and San Antonio in 1771; that of San Luis Obispo in 1772; those of San Francisco and San Juan Capistrano in 1776; that of Santa Clara in 1777; that of San Buenaventura in 1782; that of Santa Barbara in 1786; that of Purissima in 1787; that of Soledad in 1791; those of San Fernando, San Miguel, San Juan Bautista. Santa Cruz and San José, in 1797; that of San Luis Rey in 1798; that of Santa Inez in 1804; that of San Rafael in 1817; and that of Sonoma in 1823. The last was the most northern, and the only one established under the Mexican dominion. San Francisco de Asis, San Francisco Solano, San Antonio, San Luis Obispo, San Luis Rey, San Buenaventura, Santa Clara and Santa Barbara, were saints of the different branches of the Franciscan Order; San Diego, San Carlos and San Fernando were national saints of Spain; San Gabriel, San Rafael and San Miguel, are archangels; La Purissima, Concepcion, Santa Cruz and Soledad, may be claimed as mysteries of the faith. Every mission had a sacred title.

From 1769 until the Spanish authority was overthrown, April 9, 1822, the predominant authority was that of the friars. The plus die nearly all the land in trust for the missions, but had exclusive control. From San Diego to San Francisco, the estates of the missions were considered to occupy a continuous strip. The power of the friars over the Indians, who made up ninety per cent. of the population, was practically unlimited, but was not abused. The red men had no separate property, and could not select their esidences or occupations. They began to diminish in numbers soon after the establishment of the missions, but had kinder treatment.







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The paper on which this book is printed was furnished by the Graham Paper Company. than they received after the authority of the friars was overthrown. The distance from San Diego to Sonoma is 300 miles; and, as there were twenty-one missions, they were, on an average, thenty-five miles apart; but, as they were not on a straight line, the average distance from one to another, by the traveled reads, was about valleys at the base of montains, in situations well supplied with water. The sites of San Francisco and San Diego, selected on account of proximity to the anchorages, on the only deep bays, had

the least agricultural advantages.

Mexican Dominion. - The friars were a self-denying set of men. They had little education or ability, but they were sincere, and generally managed the missions in a manner consistent with the principles of their Order—the most ascetic and humble of all regular Orders in the Catholic Church. Not one of the Spanish friars in California was ever the subject of any serious public scandal. Soon after the Mexican revolution began, the annual subsidy of \$400 for each friar, from the Government, was interrupted; the soldiers and Indians became insubordinate, and the civil authorities hostile; and the mission property began to decrease. In 1828, five of the Spanish friars left California, and those remaining alive withdrew to the missions from San Luis Obispo to San Diego, in 1832, when a party of Mexican Franciscans arrived. In 1835 the missions were secularized; that is, the friars were deprived of the control over the lands and herds, which were to be divided among the Indians and white residents; but, as a matter of actual fact, the Indians got or kept nothing-all passing into the possession of the whites. During the next eleven years, California was in a condition of almost continuous revolution. The natives were not satisfied with the rule of governors sent to them from Mexico: nor, after they expelled the strangers, could they agree among themselves. Many of the leading men were disposed to favor the idea of an American, British, or French protectorate; and the probability of a change of flag was a subject of frequent conversation.

American Settlers.—Before the end of the last century American whelter switched the Pacific; and when the Mexican revolution began, the Americans half more slips in the North Pacific than any other nation. The overthrow of the authority of Spain opened the other nation. The overthrow of the authority of Spain opened the North Pacific Management of Spain opened the American the Atlantic States settled at Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and Monterey, for the purposes of trade. In 1826, the first party of American trappers arrived by land in California; and the first party of emigrants who came in wagons, arrived in 1844. In 1846, the majority of the white settlers north of a line drawn from the Gellen Gate by way of Carquines Status and the American from the Gellen Gate by way of Carquines Status and the American were in that year 7000 whites of Spanish blood, 10,000 mission Inalians, 700 Americans, and 200 British, Irish, French, Germans,

#### WM. G. BADGER,

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and Italians, in California. The Americans were confident in the advance of their country, as well as preponderant in numbers over the other foreigners. They believed that their government intended to obtain possession of California, and were anxious to hurry up the event, from which they expected a great benefit to the country.

American Conquest. On the 7th of July, 1846, the American flag was hoisted at Monterey, and California became a part of the United States. Some resistance was made, but it was because of the bad management of the volunteer forces, not because of any affection on the part of the people for Mexico. The treaty with Mexico, transferring the dominion, was not ratified till May 30th, 1848; but before that day, an event, destined to change the business and population of the territory, had occurred, Gold was discovered at Coloma, January 19, 1848. It was a great event, not only for California, but for the world. The placers proved to be very rich, and they covered an area of 10,000 square miles. There was room for hundreds of thousands of laborers, and they came promptly. The report of the discovery gained little confidence in the valleys of California until May, and was not generally credited in the Eastern States until the end of the year. In 1849, 80,000 immigrants came to California, and more than half as many for each of the three following years, so that the white population had increased more than twenty-fold within three years. In 1849, a constitution was framed by a convention, which was in session six weeks, and adjourned on October 13th. On November 13th it was submitted to popular vote, and ratified; and at the same time a set of executive officers and a State Legislature were elected. This State Government had no legal authority until recognized by Congress, but under instructions from Washington, the Military Governor, Gen. Riley, issued a proclamation December 20th, relinquishing the administration of civil affairs to the State Officials, who had been installed five days before. It was not until September 9th of the next year that the State was admitted into the Union.

18-50 to 18-53.—For the last thirty-three years, California has made steady and rapid progress in many directions. The shallow placers have been nearly exhausted, so that now they do not yield more has 83,000,000 yearly, whereas, they yielded \$0,000,000 in 1853. The present annual gold production is about \$18,000,000, of which sum more than balf is from deep placers worked by the hydraulic process; and a third from quartz mines. The decrease in the gold yield, has been more than counterhalanced by the development of agricultural resources. California is now the leading American State in wool and wine, and not of the first in wheat. A great system of rail-roads connecting as with the Mississippi Yalley, measuring over 6,000 and transportates of the Rocky Montains, has its chef cornership and transportates of the Rocky Montains, has its chef cornership and transportation of the Rocky Montains, has its chef cornecting lines connect us with Panama and Sitka and intermediate ports, and with China, Janaa. Mustralia and Honolulu. California has and with China, Janaa. Mustralia and Honolulu. California has

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become a centre of pecuniary enterprise, and a source of emigration for our slope, and has exercised a potent influence in Oregon, Wash-

ington, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona.

Californian Agriculture. - When the American gold hunters descended the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, or crossed the Sacramento Valley, in the fall of 1849, they said to one another that the country was unfit for cultivation, and would never be desirable for the permanent home of civilized men, though it might be an excellent place to stay for a few years, until enough gold could be accumulated to secure a comfortable residence in the Atlantic States or Europe. Every year brought evidence that they had undervalued the agricultural resources of the land, and that they had made a serious mistake in measuring its capacities by its appearance in the dryest part of the year. The introduction of the varieties of fruit-trees, grape-vines, kitchen vegetables, ornamental plants, timber trees, sheep, cows and horses, better than any known to the native Californians, and the arrival of farmers, gardeners, orchardists, wine-makers, shepherds and dairymen, possessing the highest skill of the most enlightened communities, contributed to make a rapid succession of changes, until now the agriculture of California is in many respects, inferior to that of no other country; and in many respects has no equal. The Westminster Review says, that she was "first the treasury and then the garden of the world." Some other authority says she is "the cornucopia of the continent." She is competing with Spain in the production of raisins, with Sicily in oranges, with France in wine and prunes, and has not yet taken a fair start in olives and figs, lemons and limes.

### SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco.—Though San Francisco had only 233,000 inhabitants in ISO3 and, therefore, must be classed as to size with cities of the third or fourth grade, she may fairly claim a place in the first rank in point of interest to the traveler and student. She possesses a happy combination of advantages in her situation, the agreeable nature of her climate, the activity of her business, the rapidity of her growth, the cosmopolitan character of her population, and the abundance and variety of her public amusements. Nature and art have united their powers to make it the metropolis of this side of our continent. Her position is milway on the western coast; and topographical, publisherial and climatic influences unite, with estable to the state of the side of the converging point of the entire slope. Her chief business district is six miles from the Pacific Ocean, on the eastern side of the head of a penisuala, hitry miles long, that separates the

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southern arm of San Francisco Bay from the sea. This bay, covering with its branches more than 600 square miles, has been aptly described as "a miniature Mediterranean," and in beauty and convenience for commerce, is not unworthy of its magnificent entrance,

the Golden Gate.

The City's Origin. - The city is the successor and heir of two villages, those of San Francisco and Yerba Buena. The former occupied about 150 acres near the mission church, on the corner of Dolores and Sixteenth streets, the mission having been founded by Franciscan Friars, October 8, 1776. For fifty-nine years the authority of the mission was dominant, at least nominally, but it was overthrown in 1835 by the decree of secularization, and then the village of San Francisco succeeded. In that same year W. A. Richardson, an Englishman, who had been residing for thirteen years at Saucelito, erected a tent at 811 Dupont street, as the place is now designated, to trade in hides and tallow. This was the beginning of the village of Yerba Buena, which in 1845 occupied about forty acres of land on the shore of Yerba Buena Cove. The two villages were separated by three miles of sand hills, covered with dense chaparral, and the only communication was by horse trail. San Francisco was Spanish-American and lived by the sale of hides and tallow; Yerba Buena was American and British, and lived by trading. A great change was made in July, 1846, when the American flag was hoisted, and San Francisco Bay became the headquarters of the American Navy on the Pacific. In July of the next year, the village of Yerba Buena assumed the name of San Francisco; and in July, 1848, six months after the gold discovery, had about 500 residents, or purhaps one-fifteenth as many people as the average annual increase of the population for the last thirty-three years. Every house not standing within two miles from the business centre of the city has been built within thirty-six years; and every house of the better class within thirty years. The face of nature has been changed, so that those who saw the site in 1848, no longer recognize it. Then there was scarcely level space enough for 500 people; now there is room for 500,000 people. Hundreds of hills and ridges have been cut down; and large tracts of ravine, swamp, mud flat and bay, filled up.

A Cify of 100 Hills.—Notwithstanding all that has been done by industrial art to reluce the steepness of the natural grades of streets and lots, including the transfer of 20,000,000 cubic yards of scratyn material, San Francisco is still remarkably hilly, and nay properly be termed "The City of 100 Hills." The highest point, as mile and a quarter south-eastward from the Mission Peaks, is 985 feet high. The Mission Peaks, Twin Hills of equal height, perhaps 200 yards apart, are 255 feet, Escervoir Hill, a mile northwest from Mountain. 468; Strawberry Hill, in the Golden Gate Park, 439, Rassian Hill, a mile lour, and the most prominent hill in the deselv





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settled part of the city, 400; Potrero Hill, 326; Telegraph Hill, 294; South San Francisco Hill, 260; and Rincon Hill, 120. These are all within the city limits, and are but a few of many, the others being less notable, because of remoteness from the settled districts or smaller elevation. Russian Hill, Telegraph Hill and Rincon Hill are covered with dwellings. Almost as numerous as the hills are the valleys, some of which are in the shape of amphitheatres, nearly surrounded by heights, from which the spectator looks down on a densely populated territory, interesting by day and brilliant at night when numerous long rows of gas lights and lighted windows are spread out, reaching to the hill-tops in the remote distance. Such amphitheatres are seen looking from Telegraph Hill to the southwestward, from Rincon Hill to the westward, from Mission Peaks to the north-eastward, from Russian Hill to the westward, and from its southern end to the southward, the last being the most attractive of these views, and also the most conveniently accessible. The city. as seen from the approaching Oakland ferry-boat, makes an impresive appearance, especially at night, when ablaze with lines of light climbing its hills. A clergyman from Ohio, the Rev. G. W. Pepper, thus expressed himself:

"Inconceivably beautiful is the first glimpse of San Francisco. This city is the grandest embodiment of the American mind! the most modern type of the ancient cities, which fancy dreams of in the past! American genius covered that sandy ground with a throng of business temples, sacred edifices, palatial residences-the comcliest assemblages of structures the sun has ever gilded. The public buildings—the Mint, the California Bank, the Merchants' Exchange. the hotels-Baldwin, Occidental, Lick House, and the Palace, arc marvels of architecture, \* \* San Francisco has no rival in the United States. We may contrast, but not compare it with Eastern or even European cities. London is grand but not beautiful. Paris is beautiful but not grand. Constantinople is picturesque, but has no architectural splendor. But San Francisco has all these attributes. It has been compared to Cleveland, city of beautiful avenues, Cleveland is charming; San Francisco is stupendous, romantic; Cleveland is lovely; San Francisco is grand; Cleveland is American; San Francisco is Cosmopolitan; Cleveland is a garden made by man; San Francisco looks as if it were built by the gods."

A. E. D. Rupert, who wrote a book about his travels in the United States, asyas: "San Francisco is a city of wondrous sights. It is the most picturesque town in America—not even excepting Quebeo and also one of the most beautiful. It satreets, whether on the level plain or running up and down hills of various heights, are well laid out—wide and straight. They are well paved and extremely clean by the way, the most faithful blowers I have ever met—and carrfully strainkel?

Telegraph Hill.—In the northeastern corner of San Francisco

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is Telegraph Hill, so called because in 1849 and for some years afterwards, it was occupied by a telegraph station, with arms attached to a pole, and when a vessel entered the harbor, these were moved to indicate the character of the new arrival. The signal for a sidewheel steamer, about the time when the New York mail, by way of Panama, was expected, attracted great attention. The hill is 296 feet high, and from its summit the best view of the water front and business portion of the city can be obtained. All the wharves, from Rincon Point to North Point, are in sight; with the shipping at anchor, either in the stream or in the slips. The Golden Gate and the Pacific Ocean, nearly all of both arms of San Francisco Bay. part of San Pablo Bay, the Contra Costa Mountains for a distance of thirty miles, Monte Diablo, the Suscol Hills, the hills beyond Napa Valley, the range between Napa and Sonoma, the plains of Alameda and San Pabio, Oakland, Brooklyn, Alameda, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Haywards and various other villages are visible. is important to select a very clear day. The view is so extensive that a slight haze, scarcely noticed, when looking at objects within a mile or two, hides much of the beauty in the distance. The wind on the hill is often cold and strong. The best time for going to the hill is about nine o'clock on a clear morning.

The following are the directions and distances of various points:

	Distance.		
The Farallones			
Pt. Bonita Light House	63	6.6	Nearly W.
Aleatraz	1§	66	N. N. W.
Yerba Buena Island	21	66	E.
Saucelito	5	6.6	N. W.
Red Rock	9	66	N.
Two Brothers			N.
Two Sisters			N.
Fort Point		66	
Oakland			
Monte Diablo	29	66	N. N. E.
Tamalpais			

Monte Diablo and Tamalpais are the two most prominent peaks

visible from the hill.

Mr. Rupert says: "A good view of the city and its splendid surroundings can be had from several of the hills, especially from Telegraph Hill and California Street Hill. From these heights the tarveler sees at a glance the whole city; a forest of houses, with domes and steeples towering above them; the busy wharves and the boy, the largest, the most commodious and the safest harbor in America. Alcatraz and Goat Islands are near by. The former is that the safest harbor in America. Alcatraz and Goat Islands are near by. The former is thanken as when the choice of the surrounding mountains, for it is fortified and garrisoned by United States troops. \* The beautiful city of Oakland, the Brookly no Sa Prancisco, the villegation of the surrounding and the same states of the surrounding states.

# Occidental Hotel,

MONICOMERY STREET, BETWEEN BUSH AND SUITER, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



CEO. H. ARNOLD, Manager.

lages of Berkeley and Alameda are there in full view, east, just across the bay, some seven or cight miles distant, smiling under a blue and cloudless heaven; and almost under the shadows of a range of treeless mountains, green in winter and yellow in summer, that frame the panorama at whatever points of the compass the eyes may be directed."

San Francisco at Night .- A consequence of the topographical situation of San Francisco, on hills which enclose several amphitheatres, is that the city, as seen from various points, presents a most brilliant appearance at night. The best view is found on the corner of California and Jones Streets, looking to the southward, eastward and westward, looking over many square miles intersected by lines of street lamps. The other portions of Russian Hill, north of California street, and Telegraph Hill, have similar views, but less extensive. As seen from the bay, when approaching from Oakland at night. San Francisco presents a brilliant spectacle, of which Mr. Rupert says: "Your eyes seem riveted on something in the distance ahead. It is a strange, novel, weird, fascinating sight, that something. It is a mountain looming out of the water some three miles in length, and all ablaze with lights running upwards in close parallel lines, and losing themselves in the cloudless horizon above, among twinkling stars. Silvery stars above and golden stars below-splendid contrast! This miniature firmament profusely decked with stars of gold, and seemingly floating over the waters of the bay, is San Francisco, sleeping.

A Treeless City .- On account of the poverty of the soil on the peninsula, and the strength of the winds, large indigenous trees never grew on the San Francisco peninsula within fifteen miles of the Golden Gate. Scrub oaks, more like bushes than trees, were abundant, but most of those have been cut down, and little has been done to find substitutes for them. The average temperature in midsummer being unpleasantly cool, the people want all the sunshine obtainable, and dislike trees which obstruct the solar rays. Moreover, trees are costly because of the lack of rain in the summer, and the expense and trouble of irrigation, and, therefore, the residence streets are without those beautifully shaded avenues seen in other cities. The most common varieties are the eucalyptus, the Australian acacia in many varieties, the Monterey and Lawson cypresses, the Monterey and Norfolk Island pines, and various dwarf palms. Frequently when they become large enough to cast much shade, they are cut down to make room for smaller ones. Horse chestnut, linden, maple, Lombardy poplar, silver poplar, and elm of Eastern cities are, if not lacking, very rare here.

The glory of San Francisco's vegetation is in her ornamental gardens, green, luxuriant and bright, with flowers throughout the year. Large, blooming, sub-tropical shrubs, such as cannot be cultivated in the open air, in places where the temperature is often fully 10° below the freezing point, are here abundant; including

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fuchsias, brugmansias, heliotropes, French roses, flowering verbenas and geraniums; the calla lily, though of a different class, deserves to be mentioned with them. Many of the flowers of New York and Illinois are rare in California, and most of our flowers

cannot live there, in the open air, through the winter,

A Great Seaport. San Francisco is a great seaport, sending many large cargoes to distant countries, receiving others in return, and almost monopolizing the foreign commerce of the coast north of Mexico. Every ocean steamer line touching our continent, between Sitka and Panama, has its terminus here. She is the only point which the traveler cannot avoid when passing around the globe by regular lines of steam communication. She is the chief centre of the railroads west of the Rocky Mountains. Her exports, in-cluding treasure, exceed \$100,000,000 annually. The bulk of the precious metals turned out by the mines of California and Nevada since 1848, amounting in value to nearly \$2,000,000,000, has been forwarded to San Francisco. Much of it has been produced by mines owned here, and it has, therefore, helped to enrich the city. The most active of all stock markets was that in which the shares of the Nevada mines were sold from 1871 to 1877, while the Comstock Lode was in its most productive condition. San Francisco has one-fifth of the population and one-third of the wealth, and owns most of the banking capital, rich mines and railroads of the coast. She counts more than fifty millionaires among her citizens: she has a large share of the manufacturing industry of the slope; and has the only sugar refineries, paint mills, glass works, brass foundries, and the largest rolling mills, foundries, machine shops, woolen mills and factories for the production of clothing, shoes, gloves, harness, cigars, furniture, carriages and woodenware. Her vicinity is more densely populated, and yields more valuable agricultural produce, in proportion to area, than any other part of the slope.

A Pleasure Resort.—A metropolis is necessarily, to some extent, a pleasure roson. It combines many attractions which cannot be found in small towns. Within a little space, it has a large number of men eminently successful as bankers, underwriters, merchants, lawyers, editors, manufacturers and contractors. It is a center of intellectual and fashionable society, of musical, dramatic, and priorial art, and of educational influences. It has commodions hotels, in which the stranger can live with confort, and public anusements in which the stranger can live with confort, and public anusements respects. San Enacisco is not inferior to other metropolitan cities. Her cool summer attracts those who dislike intense heat; it is warm winter attracts those who seek a refuge from intense cold. Extensive portions of our slope are so wild, that the metropolis appears the more brilliant by contrast with them. As a pleasure resort, no city on our continent is entitled to so high a position.

There are no nationalities in Europe, and few in the world without representatives in San Francisco. Her inhabitants are not



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marked by the staid habits, grave demeanor and cautious reserve of older communities. The enterprise and intelligence of many races are blended among her population, and the dullard, the slothful, and the faint-hearted seldom find here an abiding place. There is probably no city in the Union, where so many men, starting in life with no capital, but their own brains and industry, have achieved a marked success; and there are few better fields for honest welldirected effort, than can be found to-day in the metropolis of this coast. The wages of labor are still 15 to 30 per cent. higher than on the other side of the continent, and 50 to 100 per cent, higher than in European cities; while the cost of living is lower than in either. There are few parts of the world where money can be

earned so easily, or will purchase so much.

The Streets.-The visitor lands in San Francisco at the foot of Market Street, which runs about northeast and southwest, and is the dividing line between the two main systems of streets. The other streets cross at right angles, and are numbered from the water front, or from Market street, 100 numbers being assigned to each block. There are numerous avenues, but most of them are in portions of the city which are not yet built up. The principal ones are Montgomery avenue, which connects Montgomery street with the northern portion of the city, and Van Ness avenue, 125 feet wide, and containing some very handsome residences, extending from Market, just beyond Eleventh street, in a northerly direction towards Black Point. The principal wholesale houses of the city are on and north of Market street, on Sansome, Battery, Front and Davis, and the streets that intersect them at right angles; the territory between First street, and the water front, south of Market, is mainly occupied by iron foundries, machine shops, planing mills and lumber yards. Most of the banks, insurance companies and offices are located on Montgomery, California, and Sansome streets. The principal retail stores are on Kearny Street, the southern portion of Montgomery, Post and Dupont Streets and that part of Market street, lying between Second and Sixth streets.

Architecture. - The business portions of San Francisco contain many handsome and imposing structures, and, year by year, the wooden buildings, that form the landmarks of earlier days, are being crowded out by substantial brick and iron edifices. The residence quarters, however, are occupied almost exclusively by frame houses, the mild climate and the liability to earthquakes giving them the preference over any other description of dwelling. On Van Ness avenue, and the streets lying to the west of it, the visitor may see a larger number of handsome frame residences than he will find

elsewhere, within the same space, in any city in the world.

One feature that the visitor will notice in the prevailing style of architecture, is the multiplicity of bay windows, which are to be seen in almost every private house; and, in many buildings, as the Palace Hotel, stud the entire front, adding much to the comfort of

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JULIUS CATLIN, Jr., Esq., New York.

the inmates, if marring somewhat the external appearance of the edifice. A large proportion of the permanent population live at hotels or in furnished apartments, and one bay window at least, with a sunny aspect, is considered essential in rooms occupied by ladies. In the principal streets of other large cities, most of the sunshine is excluded by walls of brick and mortar, but this is not the case in San Francisco. The sidewalks are mostly of plank, but there are many of asphaltum, and not a few of cut or artificial stone. Stone sidewalks are rapidly coming into use in the business portions and fashionable residence quarters of the city. The streets on which the heavy business teaming is done are paved with cobbles or rectangular blocks of basalt; most of the others are planked or macadamized.

Notable Buildings. - Among the notable buildings of San Fran-

cisco are the following: New City Hall, McAllister and Larkin streets.

Old City Hall, Kearny and Washington streets.

United States Mint, Fifth and Mission streets.

United States Appraiser's Building, Washington and Sansome streets.

Post-office Building, Washington and Battery streets. National Treasury, Commercial, near Montgomery street.

Palace Hotel, Market and New Montgomery streets.

Baldwin Hotel, Market and Powell streets, Grand Hotel, Market and New Montgomery streets.

Lick House, Montgomery and Sutter streets.

Occidental Hotel, Montgomery and Bush streets.

Russ House, Montgomery and Bush streets.

Brooklyn Hotel, Bush, near Sansome street. American Exchange, Sansome, near California street.

California Theatre, Bush, near Kearny street,

Baldwin Theatre, under Baldwin Hotel.

Standard Theatre, Bush, near Montgomery street, Bush Street Theatre, Bush, near Montgomery street,

rand Opera House, Mission, near Third street. Winter Garden, Stockton, near Post street.

Vienna Garden, Stockton, near Sutter street.

Mechanics' Library, Post, near Kearny street.

Mercantile Library, Bush, near Montgomery street. Free Public Library, Bush, near Kearny street. Odd Fellows' Hall and Library, Montgomery, near California

street.

Law Library, New City Hall.

French Library, 120 Sutter street.

California Pioneers' Hall and Library, 808 Montgomery street. Young Men's Christian Association, 234 Sutter street.

San Francisco Verein, Sutter and Dupont streets.

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The Bancroft Library, Twenty-seventh and Valencia streets. Academy of Sciences, California and Dupont streets. State Mining Bureau, Sutter, near Kearny street. Masonic Temple, 6 Post street. Mechanics' Pavilion, Larkin and Hayes streets. Merchants' Exchange, California, below Montgomery street. Board of Trade, 102 Market street.

Safe Deposit Building, Montgomery and California street. Fair's Building, Pine and Sansome streets.

St. Ann's Building, Eddy and Powell streets. Railroad Building, Fourth and Townsend streets. Phelan's Building, Market and Dupont streets. Bancroft's Building, Market, near Third street, Blythe's Block, Dupont and Geary streets. Union Block, Pine and Market streets. Eagle Block, Pine and Davis streets. Holbrook Block, Market and Beale streets.

Nevada Block, Pine and Montgomery streets. Bank of California, Sansome and California streets. Pacific Bank, Pine and Sansome streets.

London and San Francisco Bank, 224 California street. Anglo-Californian Bank, Pine and Sansome streets. Tallant's Bank, California and Battery streets. Savings and Loan Society, 617 Clay street,

Hibernia Bank, corner Market, Post and Montgomery streets, Real Estate Association, 230 Montgomery street. Wells, Fargo's Express, Sansome, near California street,

Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, California and Sansome streets.

Stock Exchange, Pine, near Montgomery street. Bohemian Club, 430 Pine street. Union Club, California and Montgomery streets,

Pacific Club, Bush and Montgomery streets. Art School, 430 Pine street. Girls' High School, Bush and Hyde streets, Boys' High School, Sutter, near Gough street.

Cooper Medical College, Webster and Sacramento streets. Homocopathic Hospital, Twenty-seventh and Valencia streets. German Hospital, Noe, near Fourteenth street. U. S. Marine Hospital, Presidio.

City and County Hospital, Potrero avenue, near Twenty-second street.

Protestant Orphan Asylum, Laguna and Haight streets. Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Devisadero and Hayes streets. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, South San Francisco. Ladies' Relief Society, Post and Franklin streets. Mission Church, Dolores, near Sixteenth street. Unitarian Church, Geary, near Dupont street.

## United States Restaurant,

548 CLAY STREET,

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Calvary Church, (Presbyterian) Geary and Powell streets, First Congregational Church, Post and Mason streets. Grace Church, (Episcopalian) Stockton and California streets. Trinity Church, (Episcopalian) Powell and Post streets. St. Ignatius' Church, (Catholic) Haves and Van Ness avenue, St. Patrick's Church, (Catholic) Mission and Third streets, St. Mary's Cathedral, (Catholic) California and Dupont streets. Synagogue Emanu El. Sutter, near Powell street.

Hop Wo Joss House, 751 Clay street, Ning Wong Joss House, 230 Montgomery avenue.

Kong Chow Joss House, 512 Pine street, Chinese Theatre, 816 Washington street, Chinese Theatre, 629 Jackson street,

Chinese Merchants' Exchange, 739 Sacramento street.

Cliff House, Geary and Beach.

Fort Point, Narrows of Golden Gate,

Leland Stanford's residence, California and Powell streets, Charles Crocker's residence, California and Taylor streets. The Colton residence, California and Taylor streets,

The Hopkins residence, California and Mason streets, California Market, California, near Kearny street.

Centre Market, Sutter and Dupont streets. Shot Tower. First and Howard streets.

Californía Sugar Refinery, Potrero,

Fire Patrol No. 1, Ecker and Stevenson streets,

Fire Patrol No. 2, Grove and Polk streets.

Other notable places or structures in the city are the Oakland Ferry Landing, at the foot of Market street, (the boats for Oakland, Alameda, Saucelito and San Rafael, all have their slips together); the Pacific Mail Wharf, at the foot of Brannan street; the Long Bridge, from the Potrero to South San Francisco: the Stone Dry Dock, 450 feet long and thirty-one feet dcep, at Hunter's Point; and Woodward's Gardens, Mission, near Fourteenth street.

Mint. - The United States Mint, fronting 161 feet on Mission and 217 feet on Fifth street, is one of the handsomest public buildings in San Francisco. It is built in the Dorie style of architecture, with massive fluted columns at the entrance. The basement and steps are of California granite, and the upper walls of freestone, obtained from Newcastle Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, The machinery is of the latest pattern, and is equal in efficiency to any used in the United States. When working to its full capacity, the Mint can coin nearly 1,000,000 ounces per month. For the year 1878, the total coinage was \$50, 186,000. Visitors are admitted daily between 9 and 12 A. M.

New City Hall .- The New City Hall on Park avenue, McAllister and Larkin streets, is not yet completed, although work was commenced on it in 1871, and over \$3,000,000 have already been expended on the building. The cost of the entire structure is esti-Established 1852.

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mated at \$1,500,000. The foundation which is of broken stone and cement, six feet in thickness, cost \$600,000. When completed, the main entrance will front on a wide avenue, leading into Market, opposite Eighth street. The main tower is over 260 feet high.

Hotels. - The first-class hotels in San Francisco are the Palace, the Occidental, the Baldwin, the Lick and the Grand. The Palace and Grand Hotels, located on the south side of Market street, and on opposite sides of New Montgomery street, are connected by a covered bridge. The Grand does not, at present, furnish board to its patrons, and many of the guests take their meals at the Palace, which, besides its large dining-rooms, contains a restaurant where meals are served to order.

The Palace is the largest botel in the world, and cost, with all its equipments and furniture, about \$7,000,000. It is seven stories in height, with five elevators, and five broad stairways, fronts 275 feet on Market street, with a depth of 350 feet, contaius 755 rooms above the ground floor, and is capable of accommodating 1,200 guests. The building is solid, massive and simple in its style of architecture. More than 30,000,000 bricks were used in its construction.

The Baldwin Hotel is noted for the perfection of its internal arrangements, the elegance of its appointments and the excellence of its cuisine. As a place of residence, it combines the seclusion of a private residence with the numberless luxuries of the most perfect hotel. The Lick House is another of San Francisco's palatial hotels.

It was built by James Lick, the noted millionaire, in 1861. Its dining-room is the handsomest on the Pacific Coast, and is adorned with ten oil paintings and several mirrors of great size and beauty. It is conducted on the European plan.

The Occidental is essentially a home hotel, being patronized by families who are satisfied to remain year after year. It has 425 rooms and a dining-hall capable of seating 300 guests at once. Its central location renders it a favorite resort.

Wells, Fargo & Co .- Another prominent institution of great

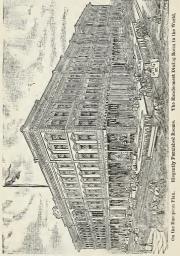
public convenience is Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, 320 Sansome street, San Francisco. The name Wells, Fargo & Co., with its 1,100 offices west of the Mississippi River, is a household word among the people, from Alaska and St. Paul, to New Orleans and the City of Mexico, and no part of its public service is more fully appreciated than that of the Letter Express Department,

Stock Exchange. - To many strangers, one of the most interesting and amusing experiences in San Francisco is a visit to the

Stock Exchange.

The building was erected at a cost of nearly \$900,000, and is over eighty feet in height, with a cupola rising eighty-five feet above the roof. The front is composed of alternate layers of dark and light colored granite; and the entrance is flanked with pillars of polished

## Lick House.



SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

WM, F. HARRISON, Manager,

grants, and floored with English tiles; the walls being wainscotted with marble. The visitor passes through elaborately carved door of walnut that cost \$1,000 cach, into the vestibule, on the right of which is a committee room, and on the left, the members private room. The Board room is wainscotted with black Belgian marble, above which is a panel of gray Tennessee marble, and above this again a border of carved primavers wood. The caller's desk is at the farther end of the room, facing the entrance, and in the center is an oval space where the brokers buy and sell, as each stock is named by the caller.

Nob IIII.—A ride of less than five minutes, from the terminus of the Californis atreet cars, and the expenditure of five cents, will bring the tourist within sight of the three largest and most costly residences in San Francisco, the property of the railroad magnates, who control the Central Pacific. The sum expended in their receion, with all the improvements and furniture, is probably not short of \$0,000,000. Alighting from the car at Taylor street, the visitom way see in the course of an horiv strell, the principal edifices on Nob IIII, while capturing a view that presents some very striking the largest frame residences in the North Nobel San of the Pacific North Nobel San One San O

On the northwest corner of California and Raylor streets, is the site of the Crocker massion. The grounds are enclosed by a low wall of Penryu granite, surmounted by iron railings. A double light of polished granite steps, eighteen feet wide, leads up to a portico with Romanesque frieze and pediment, surported by fluted columns. In the picture gallery is a frieze which illustrates the progress of art, history and science, and many works of noted

masters.

The mansion of the late Mark Hopkins is on the southeast corner of California and Mason streets. The gateway and doorway are flanked with pillars of polished granite. In the grounds are hothouses, arbors, grassy lawns, founding, and almost very decoration houses, arbors, grassy lawns, founding, and most very decoration are the street of the louse is an observatory. He feet in the distribution of the street of the louse is an observatory. He feet in the distribution of the street of the s

The Stanford mansion, on the southwest corner of California and Dowell streets, adjoins the Hopkins residence. There are other very expensive, and some elegant buildings on Nob Hill. The house built by the late General Colton, on the north-east corner of California and Taylor streets, is admired on account of the neat style of its architecture.

The dwellings of the millionaires, on Nob Hill and in San Mateo County, contain many interesting works of art, but are not open

as some of the European palaces are, to strangers.

Churches,—There 114 church organizations in San Francisco, all of which have houses of worship in various parts of the city—Baptists, eight; Congregationalists, eight; Ebiscopalians, eleven: Evan-

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gelical, eight; Hebrew, seven; Methodist, sixteen; Presbyterian, sixteen; Catholic, twenty-seven; Swedenborgian, one, Unitarian,

one : Miscellaneous, eleven.

The handsomest and largest church building of San Francisco is the Jesuit College of St. Ignatius, occupying the block between Van Ness avenue, Franklin, Hayes and Grove streets. A large part of the structure is used for educational purposes. The church hall is 200 feet long and will accommodate 6,000 people. Over the altar is a large oil picture by Tojetti, representing St. Ignatius Loyola at his reception in Heaven. The spires are 275 feet high, the highest in California. St. Patrick's (Catholic) Church on Mission street, near Third, has a chime of bells presented by Peter Donahue, and the largest organ in California. St Mary's (Catholic) Cathedral has a picture of the Immaculate Conception by Capatti, not a work of great merit. The Synagogue Emanu El, on Sutter street, near Powell, is one of the finest buildings of its kind on our continent. The Unitarian Church, on Geary street, has a fine interior. Starr King's grave is in the church-yard, and his monument is visible from the street. The First Congregational Church, corner of Post and Mason, is a fine brick building.

The oldest building in San Francisco, and the one most notable, considered historically, is the Mission Church, on the corner of Dolores and Sixteenth streets. The mission was founded October 8,1776, and we have no record of the time when the structure was commenced or finished, but the date of completion was probably not earlier than 1780. The adobe valia are three feet thick, resting on a low foundation of rough stone, not laid in mortar; and the roof was covered with heavy semi-cylindrical tiles. The floor was of earth except near the altar, and the entire structure was rule in character. The walls remain, a shingle roof gives better protection against the rains than the tiles ever did, and the church is still used not used for purposes of interment since 1888. Most of the inscriptions are in Spanish, and among the graves is that of Don Luis Arvuello, the first zovernor of California, under the Mexican

dominion.

Clubs and Libraries.—San Francisco has seven public libraries, with over 200,000 volumes in the aggregate. The principal of these are the Free, the Law, the Mercantile, the Mechanics, the Old Fellows, the San Francisco Verein, and the French. The advance of the Company of the

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vereins. The City has German, French, British, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Scandinavian, Swiss, and Dalmatian societies of mutual aid and many of them render assistance to poor immigrants of their respective nationalities.

San Francisco Drives .- Among the drives in San Francisco

most worthy of attention are the following: First.—The Golden Gate Park.

Second.-The Hill Park.

Third.—The Cliff House, which can be reached either through the Park or by way of Geary street.

Fourth.—The beach, accessible by Geary street or through the Golden Gate Park. This beach is three miles long, and is in the

best condition for driving at low tide.

Fifth.—The Mission Iras road, leading from the month of Merced Creek (the outlet of Lake Merced,) castwart to Market street, aeross the hills, and surmounting the ridge at Mission Pass, which is 600 feet high, and has a good view of the city and lay. After leaving the ocean, this road, for nearly a mile, follows Merced Creek, and a mile and a laif from the beach is the Ocean House, near the bank of Lake Merced, the water of which is fresh, and when the reservoirs of the Spring Valley Company, in San Mateo County, threatened to run short, it has been pumped up to furnish part of the water supply of San Francisco.

Sixth .- Lone Mountain Cemetery.

Seventh.—The Alms House road. This leads southward from the middle of the Golden Gate Park, by way of the Lake Honda Reservoir, and south-castward to the Mission Pass road. Eighth.—The Presidio Reservation roads.

Niuth.—Along the water front, from Powell street to the South San Francisco Dry Dock, including a visit to the Rolling Mill at Potrero Point. A rolling Mill, for a person who has never seen one,

is a very interesting sight.

Testh.—A drive to the top of Mt. San Bruno, ascending at the north-western corner of the mountain. The summit (seven miles from the New City Hall in San Mateo County, and 1,325 feet highly cannot be reached with a wagon, but the distance to walk is not more than a quarter of a mile. There is no shade on the mountain, and the chief attractions are its elevation and accessibility. From the Boden station on the Southern Pacific Railroad, the distance to the mountain top is about two miles.

The most attractive drives in me, in a constitution and monitoring the constitution of the constitution and the co

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hambra Valley in Contra Costa County; Blithedale, White's Hill, Nicasio, by the Petaluma Road, and Ross Valley, by the hill from San Rafael, in Marin County; Napa Soda Springs, in Napa County, and the Sonoma vineyards in Sonoma County. Many of these places are accessible to good walkers, who leave the city in the morning and return in the evening. Among the points within reach from San Francisco, without staying away more than one night, are Mt. Diablo, Mt. Hamilton, Mt. Tamalpais, (by horseback,) Mt. St. Helena, (by horseback,) the Magnetic Springs, Pescadero, Howell Mountain, Pope Valley, Bolinas, and the petrified forest of Sonoma.

San Francisco Pienic Grounds .- The places preferred for picnics by the San Francisco people, are Woodward's Gardens, the Harbor View Garden, and the Golden Gate Park, and the Ocean Beach in the city: Badger's Park, Shell Mound Park, Berkeley, Piedmont, and Strawberry Canyon, in Alameda County; Fairfax Park, Laurel Grove, Lagunitas Station and Saucelito Canyon, in Marin County: and Belmont, in San Mateo County. Woodward's Gardens, Harbor View, Badger's Park and Shell Mound Park, are usually crowded on Sunday in the summer, so that quiet people prefer to go there on week days. On pleasant Sundays in the summer, the Lone Mountain Cemetery, the Golden Gate Park, and the

Alameda Baths attract large numbers of visitors.

Golden Gate Park .- San Francisco has several public parks, the largest being the Golden Gate Park, three miles long and half a mile wide, with an area of 1,013 acres. It extends from the ocean beach eastward to Stanvan street; and from that street to Baker. two-thirds of a mile, there is an avenue 500 feet wide. This is one of the largest city parks. The New York Central Park has 862 acres; Fairmount Park, at Philadelphia, 2,706; Druid Hill Park, at Balti-more, 550; Prospect Park, Brooklyn, 550; Hyde Park, London, 389; Regent's Park, 473; and the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, 2,158 acres. Cincinnati and St. Louis have no large parks. The improvement of the Golden Gate Park was commenced in 1874, and in the last nine years about \$700,000 were spent in its improvement. The greater portion of its area was bare sand-dune, and to fix the drifting sands, to obtain good soil, and to make trees grow, under the strong breezes of the Golden Gate, were not easy tasks. A very respectable success was made, and San Francisco can boast that, in some respects, her park is unequaled. The mountain surroundings are beautiful. The Peaks west of the Mission are only a mile distant. and are 925 feet high. Strawberry Hill, within the limits of the Park, has an elevation of 426 feet; and Lone Mountain, in the vieinity, of 468. There are places in the Park from which Mt. Diablo, Mt. Tamalpais, and the Golden Gate can be seen. The Park fronts on the ocean for half a mile, and the beach for a length of two miles, is one of the most attractive of all beaches. The surf there is always beautiful and often grand.

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The drives in the Park are numerous and in excellent condition. They are hard, smooth, free from dust in summer, and from mud in winter. In laying them out, the natural undulations of the ground were used with much skill, so that they should wind zbout, with gentle ascents and descents, as well as level stretches, and obtain ascession of pleaning landscapes. Trees, mostly eucalytus, Monterey cypress and Monterey pinc, have been planted out in large numbers, and if their growth has not been so rapid or boastifus; as in the fertile valleys of the State, it has, nevertheless, done much to beautify the place, and give shelter against the winds.

Near the eastern end of 'the Park, where nature had provided a small area of fertile soil, in what was formerly known as Sans Souci Valley, are a number of plats planted with flowers and ornamental plants, with intervening patches of grass and clumps of trees. Between 250,000 and 300,000 trees or intriba are now in various stages of growth. A considerable portion of the ground has been graded tion, fine grass plats and flower-beds have been formed. There are also several grottoes, arbors, and artificial mounds, and numerous

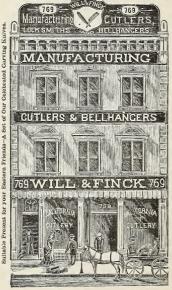
rustic seats.

In 1878 a magnificent conservatory was constructed, on a plateau about a quarter of a mile from the entrance to the Park. It was 250 feet in length, Oriental in style, and an exceedingly pleasing the property of the proper

There are many miles of drive and walk laid out in the Park, and the main avenues are kept well watered every day during the dry season. The favorite drive leads down to the Pacific Occan, and briggs the visitor is sight of the sea within less than a mile from the entrance. The Geory-street care, which start at intervals of the category of the case of the convergence of the case of the c

Presidio Reservation.—Fronting on the Golden Gate for two miles on each side of Fort Point, and extending southward nearly

LEADING CUTLERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST - 769 MARKET STREET



two miles from the Point, with an area of about 1,500 acres, is the Presidio Reservation, the property of the National Government, established for military parposes. Presidio is the Spanish name for a principial military station; and near Fort Point, Spain, and afterserved by the Americans. The Presidio Barracks have the largest military force on the western alope of the United States. Fort Point, situated at the narrowest portion of the Golden Gate, is a price building, applied with many heavy guns. Gen. McDowal, late commanding the Presidio Military Division of the Nationaldarmy, made inter cods through the Presidio Reservation, planted a public park, which, in time, may rival the Golden Gate Park in its attractions.

One of the pleasantest walks in the suburbs of the city, is through the military reservation of the Presidio. Taking the California street cars at the intersection of Kearny and California streets, the visitor should ride out to the terminus, and from that point the road leads off to the right towards the Presidio. After ascending a small hill, he will come in sight of the Pacific Ocean in two directions, and will obtain a fine panoramic view of the bay and its encircling hills. At the foot of the hill three roads meet. The one to the right leads back to San Francisco, and after passing through the eastern gate of the Presidio, at a distance of about a mile from the starting point. you meet the cars that run to the foot of Montgomery avenue. The two roads to the left (at the foot of the hill), meet each other at a sharp angle, and lead through the barracks, now occupied by the First Artillery, out towards Fort Point. The upper one will take the visitor through the officers' quarters, near which the band of the regiment, one of the finest in the service, plays every week-day at 2 P. M., except on Thursdays and Saturdays. If time permit, the walk may be extended a distance of about a mile from the barracks, to Fort Point, with its large fortress of brick, earthworks, and fine view of the Golden Gate. .

Point San Jose.—Another pleasant and shorter stroll in the neighborhood of the city, is through the reservation of Point San Jose, which can be reached by the cars that leave the foot of Montgomery avense. The visitor should stop at Poils street, and from gonery avense. The visitor should stop at Poils street, and from After passing through the entrance, close to which are the Pioneer and Mission Mills, the largest woolen factory vest of the Missouri river, the road skirts the grounds of the officers' quarters, at the gale of which are a couple of Spanish guns of very antiquated pattern. A few yards further you reach a fort, near which are three 15-inch Rodman guns, the largest ever cast in the United States for 15-inch Rodman guns, the largest ever cast in the United States for mentally. They weigh about twenty-five tons, require a charge of 100 pounds of powder, and throw a solid projectile of 450 pounds,

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or a shell of 432 pounds. The site commands a very fine view of the bay; and the band of the Second Artillery plays at the Officers' quarters every Thurnday at 2:30 r. M. Returning towards the entrance, the road leads of it to the right to the western boundary of the reservation, a short distance from the property of the reservation, a short distance from the property of the prop

through the Presidio.

The Cliff House. - One of the chief attractions and most famous places of California is the Cliff House, situated at Point Lobos, or the South Head, at the entrance of the Golden Gate. The house is a hotel built on a cliff at the edge of the occan, and perhaps 100 feet above its level. Within 200 yards from the cliff, are seven rocky islcts projecting from the sea, and these, or the four nearest the Cliff House, are covered every summer day with sea lions, which are near enough to be seen and heard distinctly, for they keep up a continuous barking. The animal is a large seal, sometimes reaching a length of eleven feet, and is very active in the water. Thousands of them swimming in the water and climbing over the rocks offer a singular sight, not to be seen elsewhere so near a city. They could easily be shot from the shore, but the law protects them; though the fishermen complain that the sea lions greatly reduce the supply of salmon. The name of the sea lion in Spanish is lobo marino (literally, sea wolf), and the Spanish name of the place was La Punta de los Lobos Marinos (the Point of the Sea Lions).

The Cliff House is at the end of Geary street, called also Point Lobos avenue, and the Cliff House road. The Geary street cable road connects with a steam railroad which runs to Golden Gate Park. When the steam car reaches First avenue, it turns to go southward to the park. At this bend, persons going to the ocean leave the steam car and take a horse car which runs out to within a mile of the Cliff House, and they can walk the remainder of the distance, or take an omnibus. Very near the Cliff House the beach commences, and half a mile southward is the Golden Gate Park. On a clear day there is an unbroken view from the Cliff House, of the Pacific Occan for thirty miles, with the Farallone Islands lying low on the western horizon, and a fine sweep of the coast line both north and south, with the promontory of Point Reyes stretching away towards the north. Attached to the house are long sheds, where horses and buggies are taken in charge by a hostler. The visitor can take lunch at the Cliff House, and afterwards drive back to San Francisco, by way of Golden Gate Park, which fronts on the sca beach, or he may return along the beach as far as the Ocean House, and return by way of the Mission Pass or the Alms House.

Woodward's Garden.—This favorite resort occupies a space of six acres, on Mission street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth and can be reached by several lines of cars. The charge for admission is twenty-five cents for adults, and ten cents for children. This

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garden has many strong attractions, and as a cheap place of amusement for the multitude, has no equal in the United States. It includes a menagerie with grizzly bears, California panthers, coyotes, Glons, tigers, kangaroos, and many other wild animals; a pond of sea-lions, which should be seen while getting their afternoon meal; a a excellent aquarium; a conservatory with many tropical plants; a pavilion used for musical and theatrical performances on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, and occasionally for dancing and roller shaining a grammaium; a piceure gallery; a library numerous restaurant.

San Francisco Cemeteries. - There are eight public burial grounds in San Francisco; of which three belong to the Hebrews, one each to the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Catholics, one to the City (used mainly for Chinamen and paupers), and the Lone Mountain Cemetery, as it is generally known, though the name adopted by the Company managing it, is Laurel Hill, Lone Mountain is a hill near by, but not within the limits of the tract. This cemetery, about two miles west from the corner of Montgomery and Post streets, is on hilly ground. The soil is sandy, and thirty years ago was covered with evergreen scrub oak trees, many of which still remain, and contribute much to its beauty. The grounds have been laid off, and the lots improved, with great expense and fine taste, Costly and elegant vaults and monuments, and plats covered with flowers and ornamental plants, in excellent condition, are numerous and varied. From the higher points, views of the City and Golden Gate can be obtained. The vault and monuments of W. C. Ralston, M. S. Latham, John P. Jones, W. F. Babcock, D. C. Broderick, Dr. E. S. Cooper, Gen. E. D. Baker, N. Luning, Horace Hawes, John Young, Judge Lyons, Thomas H. Williams, Charles McLaughlin, Thomas H. Selby, Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, Hiram Pearson, J. W. Tucker, Dr. H. H. Toland, Wm. Pierce, Sisson and Patten, are a few among a multitude worthy of attention. Sir Charles Dilke expressed an opinion, common among travelers, when he said Lone Mountain is "the loveliest of all American cemeteries."

The visitor to Lone Mountain may be interested in seeing the Yerba Buena (Spanish for good herb), a kind of creeping mint, from which the village of Yerba Buena (changed in January, 1847, to

San Francisco), obtained its name,

The Catholis (Calvary) Cemetery, adjoining the Lone Mountain Cemetery on the south, and a little farther east, in general appearance is much inferior to the Lone Mountain, but has some very large and costly mounments, well worthy of a visit. The vault of W. S. O'Brien (of Flood & O'Brien) is of polished granite, elaborately carved. The mountment of Mrs. Wm. Sharon is of chieseled marble, and was imported from Rome. The vault of W. Dumphy, built miniation of the altar in the Catherd Ind Notre Dame, and surmitation of the altar in the Catherd Ind Notre Dame, and sur-



The waste water passes off through the basin or waste pipe. It can

be put on or taken off any time in a few seconds.

This wheel comes within the rach of every household as it costs
but Ten Dollars. It is the best and cheapest wheel that has ever
been made, and is designed to fill a long felt want. Every man can
see wing machine. It will prevent sickness and save doctor's bills.

It will last a little time without needing repairs.

No change is made in the sewing machine, the treadle remains

intact so that it can be used any time as before,

The Globe Wheel will run a sewing machine, a printing press, a coffee mill, a churn, a saw, a lathe. It makes the most complete outfit for dentistry, combining the lathe and drilling machine in one. All sizes are made to suit the trade, from 3 inches to 36 inches.

Large wheels suitable for flouring mills or quartz mills.

A superior quality of Babbitt metal kept on hand and sold at

reasonable rates. Agents wanted. Send for Circulars.
Address—GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Office 606 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California,

requires no pipes or extra fixtures. It is screwed on to a water faucet in the room, and attached to the machine by a rubber belt such as are mounted by a figure of Hope, was erected at a cost of \$40,000, if

rumor be true.

The entrance to the Masonic Cemetery, a handsome and well kept burial ground, is an Point Lobos avenue, and on the line of the Geary street cars. The broad, serpentine walks, the fountain playing in the center, the profusion of flowers, and the large number of handsome monuments, make it well worth a visit. Near the entrance is a tall eastellated tomb. The Brittan monument, a white marble obelish, on the top of which is a statute of Grief, and one of polished bardened grains, in month of a rather memories of J. E. Fargo, Monroe Ashbury, Jas. Savage, Spreckels, Piper and Garratt.

The Oid Fellows' Cemetery, which adjoins the Masonic burial ground, fronts on Point Lobos avenue. One plot of 2,400 square feet, is owned by the Grand Army of the Republic, and contains a beautiful momment, on which are inserfled the words. "Mustered planted with trees, it as nobelisk, erected at the expense of \$10,000, in hone of Park Grand Master Parker, who introduced Oid Fellow-

ship into California.

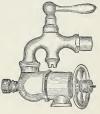
Chinatown.—The Chinese population of California, numbers at least 75,000, and of San Francisco about 22,000. It is estimated that there are, in San Francisco, 13,000 Chinese laborers and factory operatives, 5,000 houses servante, 5,000 laundrymen, and 1,000 merchants, storekeepers, traders, peddlers, and tilders. The female about 2,000, and there are but a few hundred children.

Chinatown proper, that is, the portion of the city occupied almost exclusively by Chinamen, extends from Stockton street, almost to the border of Kearny, and from Sacramento to Pacific streets, including all the lanes and alleys that lie between. The most densely populated portion of the quarter is the block on Dupont street, which is bounded by Jackson and Pacific. Here one finds himself in a labyrinth of passages, where none but the Chinamen themselves. and a few of the police officers can thread their way with certainty. The main artery in this network is termed Sullivan's alley, and midway in the block is a passage two feet wide, connecting Sullivan's alley, with narrow lanes, called Li Po Tai's alleys, from the fact, that the greater portion of the property is owned by a Chinese physician of that name. On the north side of Pacific street, and above Sullivan's alley, comes Ellick's alley, where are displayed some of the grosser features of Mongolian life. There are also in this neighborhood, many nameless holes and corners through which the visitor will not care to pass.

Joss Houses.—Of the six principal Joss houses in San Francisco, one belonging to the Hop Wo Company, is located at 751 Clay street; one belonging to the Ning Wong Company at 230 Montgomery

# Magic Knife Polisher

# Scissors Grinder.



The above cut shows the Magic Knife Polisher and Scissors Grinder. "A" is a grindstone; "B" is a polisher made of left, rounded at one end so as to fit spoons, etc. The polisher can be served on to the faucet in the house. Turn on the water and the wheel will revolve at the rate of 4000 revolutions per minute. You can sharpen your knives and scissors and clean all your table-ware without the least effort. Bear on very lightly while using the stone or the polisher. Use a small quantity of ordinary powder commonly used for cleaning silverware.

No house should be without this wonderful convenience. It is the most useful invention of the age.

#### Price. \$3.50-

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avenue; one is at 35 Waverly place; one at 512 Pine street, (the Kong Chow); one is situated in a lane on the north side of Sacramento street, three doors below Stockton; and one on Jackson street, between Stockton and Dupont. There are also many small temples, some of them belonging to private parties, and others supported by the companies or trades to which they belong. The laundrymen have one of their own, in connection with which is a sort of benevolent association. There are others belonging to the

cigar makers and to different crafts.

Except a few tinsel ornaments on the balcony, and a figure or two perched on the balustrade, there is nothing to distinguish the exterior of any of the pagan temples from the better class of buildings in Chinatown: nor is the interior decorated with anything approaching to the splendor of an Oriental edifice. John is too practical to expend his hard earnings in erecting costly houses of worship in a land where he finds no abiding place. The wealthier Chinamen have, moreover, an idol of their own, before which they perform their devotions in their private apartments. In the Joss house, on Waverly place, are several alcoves, in one of which are seated three gods, forming a sort of Chinese Trinity. The middle one is named "Yum Ten Tin;" or, the "God of the Sombre Heavens." He is supposed to control all the waters of the earth and above the earth; to have the power of extinguishing fire, and putting an end to drought. He is a vegetarian, and only vegetables and tea are offered on his shrine. On his right sits the Chinese god of war, named "Kowan Tai." His image may frequently be seen in stores and dwellings, and in San Francisco he is the favorite deity, being supposed to have the power of settling disputes, quelling riots, and intimidating the most lawless of hoodlums. The third of the trio is worshipped as "Nam Hoi Hung Shing Tai," or the "God of the Southern Seas." He is believed to have the control of fire, and when Chinamen, or their effects, are rescued from the flames, offerings are made to him of meat, vegetables, wine and tea.

In other alcoves are "Wah Tair," the "God of Medicine," who holds in his hand a large golden pill, and when invoked by certain mysterious incantations, is supposed to cure all manner of diseases. and "Tsoi Pah Shing Kwun," the "God of Wealth." The last mentioned holds in his hand a bar of bullion, and has, of course, many earnest votaries, the coolie and the capitalist alike bend the knee before his shrine. There are other images in the temple, all of wood or plaster, and some of them presenting evil deities, which are also propitiated. The gods are never allowed to go hungry or thirsty. Food, tea, and sometimes wine, are always set within easy reach. A large bell, cast in China, and an immense drum, are used to rouse them when their slumbers are too protracted. In front of the altars are incense jars, filled with sand or ashes, where are kept, slowly burning, sticks of lighted incense, punk or sandal-wood. In the Clay street Joss house, are some copper screens, elaborately

### Cooper Medical College,

L. C. LANE M. D., PRESIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



#### Medical College of the Pacific.

The Regular Course begins the first Monday in June of each year. The Intermediate Course begins the second Monday in January. For particulars or announcement, apply by letter or in person to

HENRY GIBBONS, JR., M. D.

101 Dupont Street, San Francisco, Cal. DEAN OF THE FACULTY,

carved by hand, and presenting scenes from early Chinese history.

These are offerings presented as donations by wealthy Chinamen.

In the Chinese mode of worship there is a remarkable lack of reverence and formality. They enter the temple as they would enter a lodging house, chatting and smoking and with covered heads. Without uncovering, or ceasing their conversation, or even removing from their lips the cigar or pipe, they approach their favorite deity, go through the "chin-chinning process" (bowing low three times) as rapidly as possible: leave their offering if they have one to leave; and go about their business without further ceremony. The female worshippers are more devout, often prostrating themselves before the deity, and giving utterance to their supplications with due reverence. The prayer and offerings of either sex, are nearly all for some worldly good; for success in business and in gambling, protection in journeys, freedom from calamity, recovery from sick-They have, however, a dread of purgatory, and their biggest worship days are when they pray the souls of their friends out of that supposed place of punishment.

The priests obtain their livelihood from the sale of paper money, incense tapers, and other articles required by worshippers. It is also customary for white visitors to purchase from them some trifle

as a curiosity.

Connected with some of the Jose houses are hospitals, each able to accommodate twenty-five to thirty patients. Here the sick are treated and sursed without charge. Few Climamen care, however, to avail themselves of this opportunity, preferring when sick to reobjection to being treated in a public building. The most interesting time for strangers to visit these temples is on the Chinese New Year, when grand services are held, offerings of all kinds are made, and large crowds of Chinamen gather for prayer. There is no operated time for suppliestion, and all during the day lat New Year), and the control of the contro

Sanday in Chinatown.—Sunday is perhaps the best time to see Chinatown in full blast. On that day the many factories, where Chinamen are employed, contribute their quota to increase the swarm; and most to the domestic servants spend part of the day there. workshops, there is no execution of tool. In the multitude of their shops and cellars they make cigars, or boots and aboes, or bend over sewing machines, with backs that never tire. The cobbler is at work, seated on his box on the sidewalk, while a customer waits near by until his shoes are repaired. The barber shops are still busy shaving and shamponing the polls of their countrymen. The shaving and shamponing the polls of their countrymen. The shaving aboutlers upwards, excepting only the portion of the scalp from which the queue depends. The quoe is washed, combed, olied

# Southern Pacific Railroad.

### "Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio R'y System."

THE GREAT THROUGH LINE

BETWEEN THE PACIFIC OCEAN AND GULF OF MEXICO.

#### THE LONGEST SLEEPING CAR LINE IN THE WORLD!

On and after January 30, 1883, trains will

Leave New Orleans daily with Silver Palace Sleeping Coaches running through to San Francisco without change.

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Fare always as low, and time as quick as via any other line.

Be sure your tickets read via the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railway:—thus insuring reliable time and connections to all points in Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and Pacific Coast points.

#### To the Knights Templar of America: Greeting.

Special Arrangements for the Grand Conclave at San Francisco in August next are in course of preparation. Superior facilities will be offered the different Commanderies which honor this line with their patronage on this occasion.

Remember that the Sleeping Car Service, via this route, takes you through to San Francisco without change.

Tickets will be placed on sale for the Conclave June 1st, allowing visitors ample time to view the many points of interest on the Pacific Slope.

Call on, or address the following Traveling Agents :-

W. C. GREGORY,
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C. P. ATMORE, Jr.,
Nashyille, Tenn.

C. L. PORTER,
Atlanta, Ga.

GEO, W. ELY, Montgomery, Ala.

T. W. PIERCE, Jr., Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, Houston, Texas. and braided, and the eyclashes trimmed and sometimes tinted. The Chinaman as a rule is very careful about his person and especially about his ablutions. The veriest vagabonds, or thieves or jail birds, that hang around the gambling saloons, or lie two deep on and under the shelves of optium dens, are cleaner and more decently clad than many of the Earbary Coast denizens of San Francisco.

Chinese notions regarding the exclusion of women, forbid gentlemen being invited into their domestic apartment, but their families are visited daily by ladies connected with the Chinese missions. There are many family rooms in the rear of stores, and the majority of them are neatly and comfortably turnished, though in far too many instances they are overcowded. The women brought here from China are often taken by their own countrymen as secondary perfectly legitimate. The time of the vomen is occupied in needle work, the making of fancy ornaments and similar light occupations.

The children are healthy-looking, and appear to be well cared for. Their plump red cheeks, dark expressive eyes, and intelligent features, are in marked contrast with the sad, stolid, indifferent

gaze of the adult Chinaman.

One may walk through the whole Chinese quarter without meeting more than half a dozen women; one or two of them perhaps, holding children by the hand, and hurrying across the street as if they had no business there. Young children are seldom seen on the half was the street of the s

At all hours of the day, and at most hours of the night, there is a kind of sluggish activity in Chinatown, but late in the evening, one may witness the most striking scenes. A walk of a few blocks from the most brilliantly lighted portion of Kearny street, will take the visitor to the dingiest portion of the Chinese quarter,

where the streets are narrowest and most gloomy.

Chinese Holidays.—Festivals are almost as numerous among the Chinese as with the Russians; but there is only one that is universally observed as a holiday, and that is the Chinese New Year, which begins with the first new moon after the sun has entered the sign of Aquarius, and may, therefore, come at any time between January 21st and February 18th. In his mode of celebrating New Year, the Mongolis, in some respects, superior to the white man;



64,189 Barrels of Beer sold during the year 1882.

he is never intoxicated, and he pays his debts. To be in debt on New Year, is considered disgraceful, and if there should be any laggard debtor who has not fulfilled his obligations, his creditors besiege him on the previous eye and threaten and worry him until he has made a settlement. Otherwise, the festival is celebrated in Chinatown very much as the white population, but with a little more noise. There is the same visiting from house to house, the same handshaking, the same kind wishes, and the same feasting, Instead of "Happy New Year," they exclaim, "New joy! new joy! get rich." Friendly salutations are exchanged on the streets. Cards of neat, red paper, with the name of the visitor inscribed in Chinese characters, are left at each house. The oldest friends receive the first visits, and then the more intimate among their comrades. Bunting and lanterns and placards decorate the walls and windows; bombs and fire-crackers are exploded (the police permitting), and gongs and kettle-drums are beaten to drive away from earth all the bad spirits that may have collected on the scene during the past twelve-month, and to usher in the new year without the presence of any evil influences. Other Chinese holidays are the day for the worship of the dead, usually in the first week in April; the feast of the goddess of Heaven in the last week of April, and the distribution of moon cakes in the second weck of September.

Funerals.—Among Chinamen there is often much apprehension that a suitable coffin may not be provided for the repose of their remains; hence, a present of a handsome and well-made burial casket is no uncommon gift. At the better class of funerals, the body is usually dressed in new garments and covered with a white cloth. Different kinds of meat-cooked and uncooked, with vegetables, fruit, cakes, confections, tea and wine, are placed on tables at the feet of the corpse, and some of the food is presented to its mouth by the nearest relative. Sometimes fish and fowls, and even hogs are roasted whole for the occasion. The hired mourning women, dressed in white, then gather around, and on their hands and knees, utter their lamentations and eulogies over the deceased. Fire-crackers are exploded, and drums and gongs are beaten to scare away the evil spirits. The body is then placed in the hearse. and on the way to the burying-ground, strips of paper, in imitation of Chinese money, purchased from the priest of the Joss house, are scattered with a liberal hand, in order to propitiate the bad spirits that may be hovering around the route. Paper money is also strewn and burnt around the grave. After the corpse has been deposited in the tomb, and the earth heaped upon it, candles and sticks of punk are lighted and placed around the spot. The food, wine and tea are brought out to the grave. A portion of them are strewn about the place, and the party returns to town and consume the remainder. There are no further ceremonies until a fortnight after the interment, when a day of special Dr. F. O. Solitales No. 830 Market Street, Corner Sweethor.

mourning is solemnized, if the deceased was a man of wealth or distinction, and especially if he was a parent. In such cases the ceremonies are very elaborate, and the memory of the dead is perpetuated for many years. At the burial of women and infants, and also of men who, during life, were poor and without influence, their

is little formality observed.

On the second month of the Chinese year, and on the twentyfourth day of the month, occurs the festival named "Tsing Ming"the pure and resplendent. On that day the Chinese believe that the dead come forth from their graves and revisit the earth. Banquets, including all manner of delicacies, such as the living delight to partake of, are prepared for the ghostly visitors, and taken out to the burial ground. The graves are repaired; the trees and shrubs are trimmed; and ceremonies performed similar to those held at funerals. The party then returns to the city, and a feast is spread, in which all participate.

Chinese Theatres. San Francisco has two Chinese theatres. the only ones in America-one at 629 Jackson, the other at 816 Washington street. The charge for admission is twenty-five cents for Chinamen, and fifty cents for white persons, who, however, if they wish to be comfortable, should have a box, which, in the Washington street Theatre-the only one worthy of a visit-costs three dollars additional, and will hold from six to ten persons. The performance runs from 4.30 till 12 P. M., but the white visitor can see enough between 8 and 10 o'clock to satisfy his curiosity. The stage is narrow, without curtain or shifting scenes, footlights, or pictorial art of any kind. A sign on the wall, back of the stage with the words, Dom Quai Yuen in Latin letters announces that this is "The Elegant Flower House." Under that sign are the seats of the musicians, whose music, if that name can properly be applied to their noise, continues through all the plays, which seem to be semi-operatic in character.

Two doors, one on each side of the stage, with their openings directly in front of the auditory, are used for all the entrances and exits. There is no division of a play into acts, and a scene lasts while there are actors on the stage. After a man is slain, he soon afterwards gets up and walks off. The idea of a change of place is conveyed by symbols. A little bush on the top of a chair, brought to the front of the stage, conveys the idea that the actors are in a forest. And the street, the sea-shore, a field, and the interior of a palace or hut, are suggested by similar devices. On the English stage, three centuries since, it was the custom to hang up a little sign stating the name of the town, or the kind of a place in which the event was supposed to occur. As in Shakespeare's time, so now in the Chinese theatre, spectators are allowed to go on the stage when there is not room elsewhere. The orchestra has half a dozen performers, using instruments unknown to the English dictionary, but bearing some resemblance to violins, guitars, drums and gongs. Their con-



### PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO. A.D. Tharon Lessee!

John Sedgwick.

Geo. Dr. Smith. The PALACE HOTEL, occupying an entire block in the center of San

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It has double the accommodations of any other Hotel in the City.

It is thoroughly Fire and Earthquake-proof, has five broad, casy stairways and five Elevators.

Every Room is extra large, light and airy. The system of ventilation is perfect, combining fine from fire place, inlet flue for fresh air from the outside. and outlet flue to the roof.

A bath and closet adjoin every room.

All rooms are easy of access from broad, light corridors, leading from the glass covered court in the center of the building.

The central court illuminated by the electric light, its immense glass roof, broad balconies around it on every story, its carriage-way and its tropical plants, is an attractive feature; one hitherto unknown in American Hotels.

Guests entertained on either the American or European plan. The Restanrant is an adjunct to the Hotel, and is the finest in the City.

cert, a succession of squeaks, rattles and bangs, badjerous in its quieter intervals, and histones in its more violent fits, provokes wonder at the taste of the nation, which could invent, tolerate, and enjoy such discord. It has so luttle, of either melody or harmony, that it sounds more like a caricisture than a serious attempt to gratify the ear. The acting is all done in front of the orchestra. The play often runs through seem to be sufficiently and the state ancient history of China: a fellow of succerdumn streamth, rare

courage and wonderful success in all his achievements.

Merchants.—At 739 Sacramento street, are the new rooms of the Chinese Merchants' Exchange. They are fitted up in the ordinary Chinese style, and though presenting no special attraction to the visitor, the business transacted there is of considerable importance. A Chinese merchant, contractor or speculator, never starts on any enterprise alone. He always has at least one partner and in most cases, several. He makes no secret of his transactions, and to converse about them at the Exchange, and often goes there in times applies to that institution to find him a capable man to manage a new business, which he is about to start. If, as often happens, one be selected who is in debt to other members, they make arrange ments which will not interfere with the new enterprise; and the

debtor is not unfrequently released from his obligations.

Restaurants.—The Hang Fer Low Restaurant, on Dupont street, between Clay and Sacramento, is the Delmonico of Chinatown. The second floor of this and other leading restaurants is set apart for regular boarders, who pay by the week or month. The upper floor, for the accommodation of the more wealthy guests, is divided into apartments by movable partitions, curiously carved and lacopered. The chairs and tables, chandeliers, stained window panes. and even the cooking utensils used at this restaurant were nearly all imported from China. Here dinner parties, costing from twenty dollars to \$100 for half a dozen guests, are frequently given by wealthy Chinamen. When the latter sum is paid, the entire upper floor is set apart for their accommodation, and the dinner sometimes lasts from 2 P. M. till midnight, with intervals between the courses, during which the guests step out to take an airing, or to transact business. Among the delicacies served on such occasions are bird's nest soup, shark's fins. Taranaki fungus (which grows on a New Zealand tree), Chinese terrapin, Chinese goose, Chinese quail, fish brains, tender shoots of bamboo, various vegetables strange to American eyes, and arrack, (a distilled liquor made of rice.) champagne, sherry, oysters, chicken, pigeon, sucking pig, and other solids and liquids familiar to the European palate, also find their places at the feast. The tables are decorated with satin screens or hangings on one side: the halconics or smoking-rooms are illuminated by colored lanterns; and Chinese music adds to the charms of the entertainment.

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"GOLD BAR."

"Legion of Honor,

"Las Duenas," "GOOD LUCK,"

-AND-





Chinese Missions. - There are several Missions in California, whose special objects are the conversion of Chinamen to the Christian faith, their education, the visiting of Chinese families, and the reformation of Chinese women. In San Francisco the principal associations are the Presbyterian Mission, 800 Stockton street, under the care of the Rev. A. W. Loomis ; the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 916 Washington street, in charge of the Rev. Otis Gibson : and the Woman's Union Mission, at the northwest corner of Jackson and Dupont streets. In connection with them are evening schools, where classes are instructed in the English branches, by competent teachers. On Sacramento street is a Home and Reformatory for Chinese women and children, who have been rescued from slavery. The average attendance at all the evening schools, in California, is about 900, and the number of Chinese baptized in the Christian faith about 550.

Schools. - There are no finer school houses nor better systems of education in the United States than can be found in San Francisco. There are two high schools, fifteen grammar, upwards of thirty primary, and nine uniting both grammar and primary grades. There are about one hundred private schools in the city, comprising

nearly 6,000 pupils.

Newspapers.—As a class the newspapers of this coast have become distinguished for their intelligent treatment of local industries and commerce, and they have exerted great influence on the development of our resources. The first newspaper on the western side of our continent was the Oregon Spectator, issued February 5, 1846, at Oregon City, by J. W. Nesmith, and the Americans had been in possession of Monterey only thirty-nine days when the Weekly Californian made its first appearance, August 15, 1846. The California Star, issued January 7, 1847, was the first newspaper in San Francisco, and the Alta California, coming to light January 22, 1850, was the first daily. There are now over 700 printing establishments on this coast: more than 400 of which publish periodicals, and over thirty of the latter use steam power. The value of the newspaper and literary business amounts to over \$3,500,000 annually. There are about eighty daily newspapers on this coast, with a circulation of upwards of 225,000 copies, of which San Francisco furnishes 140,-000 from fourteen publications. Four of the San Francisco dailies, the Call, Chronicle, Examiner, and Post, are printed from stereotyped plates. The intelligent demands of the people regarding the current news of the day is intelligently supplied.

There is probably no better exponent of the growth, prosperity, and productiveness of California than the Resources of California, a monthly paper published in San Francisco by J. P. H. Wentworth.

Fire Department .- This is one of the most efficient in the world. The present force consists of 320 officers and men, seventeen steamers, nineteen hose-reels, eight hose-carriages, seven hook-

# GEÖRGE HAAS,

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824 MARKET STREET, PHELAN'S BUILDING,
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ESMERALDA DROPS.



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TRADE SUPPLIED AT LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.

Candies forwarded to any part of the United States, in tin boxes, by Mail or Express, one pound or more. C. O. D.

WHITMAN'S AND MAILLIARD'S CANDIES

and-ladder trucks, and seventy-one horses. There are 24,000 feet of carbolized hose, 1,371 hydrants and fifty-five cisterns with a total

capacity of 2,011,856 gallons.

The Fire Patrol was established by the Board of Underwriters in 1875. It has a force of fourteen men who are on duty day and night. All strangers should pay a visit to one of the two stations, taking care to be there at 12 M. Station No. 1, Ecker and Stevenson streets; Station No. 2, Grove near Larkin street. Conveyances. - The means of public conveyance about San Fran-

cisco, and from the city to the surrounding country are excellent, and the fares generally are relatively low. The street railroads are numerous, the trips frequent, the cars clean, the conductors attentive, and the fare on each road only five cents. The cable roads of San Francisco are an especial feature of eity travel. There are six lines at present completed, and others are projected.

The Clay Street Hill R. R. Co. was the pioneer line, and was started in 1873. Its termini are Clay and Kearny streets and Clay

street and Van Ness avenue.

California Street R. R. Co. opened in 1878; starts from California and Kearny streets, passes St. Mary's Cathedral, Grace Church, many of the finest private residences in the city, and terminates at First avenue, but a few minutes walk from the en-

trance of Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Sutter Street R. R. Co. runs the entire length of Sutter street. from Cemetery avenue to Sansome street, from which point passengers are conveyed to the ferries by horses. A branch cable runs from the corner of Sutter and Larkin streets to Ninth and Mission streets, where transfers are given to the Mission Street R. R., which terminates at Thirty-first street. Transfers are also given at Larkin street, to horse cars running through Polk street to Union street.

Geary Street R. R. Co .- Cars leave junction of Geary, Market and Kearny streets every three minutes for Cemetery avenue, where passengers are transferred to steam dummy cars, which take them direct to Golden Gate Park. This is a direct line to the park. race-track, and all the cemeteries. Omnibus or carriages may be taken at Cemetery avenue for the Cliff House.

Presidio R. R. Co. takes passengers at Oakland Ferry by horse cars to Montgomery avenue, where the cable road conveys them to the corner of Union and Fillmore streets. A steam dummy runs

from here to the Presidio Reservation.

Market Street R. R. Co, has the latest built cable road in the city, it having been opened for traffic only this summer (1883). It is most solidly constructed, being laid on iron frame work, in cement, for its entire length of four miles. Previous to the laying of the cable, street cars were used on this line, even as early as 1857. It extends from the ferries to Twenty-ninth and Valencia streets, and a branch runs through the Market-street-cut, from Valencia to

#### PACIFIC COAST

# Abalone Shell Jewelry,

R. W. JACKSON, Manufacturer.

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Opposite Palace Hotel.

Tourists and others visiting San Francisco, and wishing something
PURELY CALIFORNIAN.

should inspect my Magnificent Stock



### JAMES A. WAYMIRE,

LAW OFFICE,

Residence: 402 Montgomery Street,

2620 Sacramento Street. Rooms 1 and 2.

Castro street by dummy engine. There is a cable branch of this road from Market through Haight street to Golden Gate Park, and

one from Market through McAllister to Lott street.

City R. R. Co. (horse cars) extends from Oakland Ferry to Thirty-first and Mission streets. On all return trips transfers are given at Ninth street to Sutter street cable cars. This is the only direct line to Woodward's Gardens. Omnibus R. R. Co. (horse cars)-From Oakland Ferry through

Howard to Twenty-fifth street. Transfers at Third street to North Beach cars. Branches run to Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Offices, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, to the wharf of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and the depot of the Southern Pacific

R. R. Co.

North Beach and Mission R. R. Co. (horse cars)-From Oakland Ferry through California and Folsom streets to Twenty-sixth street. Transfers at California and Kearny streets to North Beach cars. Also runs to the depot of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co., and the offices of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific R. R. Cos.

Central R. R. Co. (horse ears)-From Oakland Ferry to Devisadero street. Transfers at corner Turk and Taylor streets to Sixth

street ears, which run on Sixth to Brannan street.

Fifth Street Line, (borse cars)—From Oakland Ferry through Market and Fifth streets to the junction of Fourth and Townsend streets, where transfers are made to Potrero and South San Francisco over Long Bridge.

Hayes Valley Line, (horse cars)—From Oakland Ferry up Market to Ninth street, thence up Haves street. These two latter lines

belong to the Market Street R. R. Co.

The ferry-boats on the bay are large and elegant. The railroads lead to many wild places in the mountains of Santa Cruz and Marin. and other places equally wild (and also within three hours from the metropolis), can be reached by stages from stations in those counties, as well as in San Mateo, Alameda and Contra Costa. So wild is the country that in 1880, a wild cat was killed in the Golden Gate Park of San Francisco: and deer are found within two hours' travel from the city.

Information for Strangers .- San Francisco Post-office, Washington and Battery streets.

Main Post-office, general delivery is open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted. Sundays, from 1 to 2 P. M.

Registry Department, Stamp and Box Windows, open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted. Box Window on Sunday, 1 to 2 P. M.

Money Order Department, open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. every day, Sundays excepted.

Carriers' Department, open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays. from 1 to 2 P. M.

Overland Mail for the East closes at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., and arrives from the East at 11 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

### Pacific Coast Land Bureau.

A CORPORATION.

President, WENDELL FASTON.

Vice-President and General Manager, GEO. W. FRINK,

Tressurer, ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK.

Auctioner J. O. ELDRIDGE.

Principal Place of Business, 22 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Sub Agencies at Each County Seat of the State; also, New York, New Orleans, and Loudon.

Agent for Sale of Lands of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Agency for Sale and Exchange of Farming Lands.

Large Tracts Subdivided and Sold at Auction or Private Sale.

Colonists and Immigrants Located—Careful Appraisements made for Banks,
Courts, Administrators, Trustees, etc.—Legal forms complied with—Full Records
of sales in each country on file at the General Office—Assume entire charge of

Property, pay Taxes. Insurances, etc.

Special attention given to Colonists, Immigrants, Travelers and Tourists.

Correspondence solicited.

Send for Circulars of Prices and Guide Book to California Lands.



## Railroad Lands for Sale!

For further information call upon or address, Wm. H. Mills, Land Agent, Central Pacific R. R. Co.

# GENERAL OFFICE: Railroad Buildings, cor. Fourth and Townsend Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY has land grants direct from the U. S. Government, including wheat, farming, fruit, graving, dairy and timber lands, equal to the best in America, and adapted to all purposes of profubble agriculture, and will sell the same in tracts of forty acres or upwards, at prices ranging from

\$5,0 to alous \$50.00 per acer, according to quality and situation.

Thereto for less than eighty acres will be sold, if desired, on a credit of five years, that is, wearty per cent, cash in hand, and the remainder of the purchase money.

\$5.0.1. Don't — The Company gives what is known as a burgin and sale deed, the form customary in California. It warrants to the purchase that he gets the best per considerable of the company and the company and alone and a signed by the President and Secretary of the Company and two Trusteets.

No deed will be made until the entire price shall have been paid.

SEC. 12 Select for powerfal,—No officer of the railroad selectical and for another
person, nor could such selection be made without exposing the Company to vexatious complaints. Everybody who intends to buy, should, if possible, visit
and examine the land, for nobody knows so well what he wants, or at least no one can
safely assume the responsibility of deciding for him.

Ticket offices for Yosemite, Big Trees, Geysers, and other resorts, Sam Miller, agent, 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel. Jos. Knowlton, arent for other Stage Lines, in same office.

Railroad and Stage fare to Yosemite and return, \$55.00.

tance by different routes, from 240 to 300 miles.

Hack Fares, one person not more than one mile \$1.50; two or more persons, \$2.50; four or less, by the hour—first hour \$3; each subsequent hour \$2.

quent nour \$2.

Cab Fares, one person, not more than one mile, \$1; two or more persons. by hour—first hour \$1.50; each subsequent hour \$1.

#### SUBURBS.

Oakland .- Oakland is one of the handsomest cities in the United States. It is, in the main, a large collection of handsome, suburhan residences, each surrounded by a spacious and luxuriant garden. The ride across the Bay in the fine, large, airy, and comfortable ferry-boats; the short trip by steam-cars into the city: the cheapness of the passage, considering the distance traveled, and the accommodations afforded; the frequent trips of the boats. making a return to San Francisco every half hour always easy; the great safety and convenience of the passage; the facilities for traveling by ninc lines of street cars, and by private conveyance when Oakland is reached; the number and variety of resorts and places worth visiting; the mild yet exhilarating climate and genial sunshine; the beauty of the city, and the charm of the grounds and residences of prosperous citizens, all combine to make a visit to Oakland one of the most agreeable experiences within easy reach of the tourist in California. The hotels are inferior, though there is one near Broadway Station which is a first-class house. Lake Merritt is a favorite place for boating in the eastern part of the city.

Berkeley,—Berkeley, four and a half miles north of Oakland, is the seat of the State University. Steam cars (fare 10 cents) from the ferry landing, and horse cars (fare 15 cents) every hour from Broadway, Oakland. The carriage-trive is fine. The elevation of the site of the University is about 400 feet above the sea, with a value of the University is about 400 feet above the sea, with a which mellows CO0 evers, are delighting, and the interest remaining mented by the many foreign trees, shrubs and vines, as well as all the domestic varieties, making an extensive botanical garden, which

are cultivated here.

Piedmont.—Piedmont, in the hills, three miles northeast of Oakland, is a favorite resort. It has a good hotel, a mineral spring, avenues of trees, winding walks, shady lounging places, and many



R. M. GARRATT, Gen'l Fr't & Pan Ag't. A. H. FRACKER, Gen't Sup't.

SUBURRS.

delightful outlooks. The Broadway and Piedmont street cars run every half hour from Washington street (Broadway Station), to Piedmont. Fare, 124 cents.

Oakland has many pleasant drives in its streets and vicinity, iucluding those to the Cemetery, Piedmont, Fruit Vale, Berkeley,

Alameda, the Fish Ranch, the Laundry Farm, San Leandro, and Moraga Valley.

The most romantic short drive near Oakland is around Piedmont Hill.

Hill.

Alameda.—Alameda is visited by many San Franciscans, especially on pleasant Sandrys, on account of its abundance of trees, provision of aforems, nice transless of the second sec

Trains run to Alameda every hour, connecting with ferry-boats

from San Francisco. Fare, 15 cents,

#### MOUNTAINS.

California is especially favored in its great variety of attractions for tourists. Mountains, lakes and rivers, watering-places, mineral springs and natural wonders, each, in turn, present themselves to claim their interest and exact their admiration.

Mountains.—Some of the mountains most frequently visited, are Mt. Diablo, Mt. Hamilton, Mt. St. Helena, Mt. Tamalpais, Mt.

Shasta, and the Santa Cruz and San Gabriel Ranges.

Mt. Diable.—Mt. Diable, 3,848 feet high, directly east from the Golden Gate, and thirty miles in a direct line from San Francisco, is seen every clear day by 560,000 people, and on acount of its central position, rising like a cone in the midst of a large basin, is the most prominent mountain in California, occupying as it does, a central position in the midst of a fertile country, so near, that the dwellings, trees, wagons, fields and villages, at the level of the sea in the adjacent valleys, the streets of the metropolis, the steamers plying in the harbor, and the Golden Gate itself can be plainly seen; the panoramic view from its summit cannot be surpassed. This value of the contraction of the contractio

#### The Best Company.

जमक

# Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

ORGANIZED IN 1843

The Largest and Most Successful Company
in the World.

CASH ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1883,

\$97,961,317.72.

Surplusy-(New York Standard) over \$12,000,000.00.

Policies in force January 1, 1883, 106,214, carrying \$329,554,174.00 insurance.

The Company has paid to its Policy Holders

### The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

----ASSETS, CASH.-

No Premium Notes, nor Speculative Property of any kind, All Its Investments are of the Safe Character prescribed by Charter.

#### THIRTY YEARS' PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

#### PROGRESS-ASSETS.

1853								\$2,543,302	x868		٠					\$31,017,320
1854		-		-				2,850,077	1869			-	-		-	37,579,168
1855					-	-		3,178,033	1870					-	-	44,465,930
1856		-				-		3,787,945	1871	٠			-		-	51,399,877
1857			-		-	-		4,488,043	1872			-		•	-	58,410,878
1858	-	-		-		-	-	5,374,933	1873			-	-			65,346,400
1859					-	-		6,233,517	1874		•			•	-	72,191,288
1850	-	-		-		-		7,237,989	1875	•		-	-		-	78,534,076
1861					-	-		8,060,970	1876						-	82,076,706
1862	-	-		-			-	9,175,177	1877				-		-	84,749,897
1853			-		-	-		10,611,148	1878		-			-	-	87,127,614
1864	-	-		~		-	-	12,446,264	1879				-		-	88,462,994
1865			-		-	-		14,238,551	1880		-			-	-	91,735,786
1866	-						-	18,495,507	1881	-					-	94,702,957
1867			-		-	-		23,995,057	1883		•	•		•		97,961,317

### It Deals in Legitimate Life and Endowment Insurance only, and

#### DOES NOT ISSUE TONTINE POLICIES.

Those who desire Safe Life Insurance are invited to apply to

## A. B. FORBES,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast,

214 Sansome Street,

San Francisco, Cal

Or to any of the authorized agencies of the Company in the principal cities and towns on the Pacific Coast.

The Greatest Financial Institution in the World.

Reliable, Profitable, Prompt and Certain.

embraces a field of 38,000 or 39,000 square miles, taking in the Coast Range from Mt. Helena to Mt. Hamilton : the Sierra Nevada. from Lassen Butte, 180 miles north, to Mt. Whitney (the highest peak in California), 175 miles south, and the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Napa, Sonoma and Santa Clara Valleys, containing a hundred cities and towns, among which may be mentioned San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Benicia, Petaluma, San Mateo and Redwood City. The haziness of the atmosphere, however, often obscures much of the view. The best time to obtain it is on a spring morning soon after a rain,

Mt. Diablo means, the Devil's Mountain. It may be reached by taking trains via Oakland Ferry, for Martinez or Haywards, thence by saddle or carriage eighteen and twenty-one miles respectively to the summit. The trip can be comfortably made in two days, stopping over night at Haywards or Martinez. Each place has a livery

stable supplied with good wagons for large or small parties.

Mt. Hamilton. - The summit of Mt. Hamilton, 4,448 feet high, fourteen miles in a direct line, nearly due east from San Jose, and twenty-six miles by the road, has been selected as the site for an astronomical observatory, which was endowed with the sum of \$700,000, by the will of James Lick, who died in 1876. A secondary peak, 140 feet lower than the highest summit, was preferred as the place for the observatory, because it could be graded with less expense. The level space on the observatory peak, is 250 feet long and sixty feet wide. The small dome of the observatory has been erected, and contains a twelve inch telescope and a four inch cometseeker. The transit house is supplied with time instruments. A contract has been made with Alvin Clark, of Cambridgeport, Mass., for the construction of a telescope, with a lens thirty inches in diameter, to be finished in November, 1883. It is expected that this will be more powerful than any telescope hitherto made.

It is reached by carriage from San Jose, twenty-six miles to the summit, over an excellently graded road.

Mt. St. Helena, in Napa county, is the most southern volcano in the Coast Range. So long a period has clapsed since its activity that nothing of a crater-shape remains. It is 4,343 feet high, and its summit commands an extensive and beautiful view of Knights, Napa and Russian River Valleys, and beyond them of numerous mountains, including Geyser Peak, Howell, Uncle Sam, Diablo and Tamalnais. It is visible from San Francisco, presenting a coffinlike shape, with a flat top. Distance from the city by the traveled route, eighty-five miles, including seventy-three by ferry-boat and C. P. R. R., to Calistora, thence twelve miles by stage to the top of the mountain where there is a good hotel.

Howell Mountain, the summit of which is seven miles northeastward from the town of St. Helena, has five square miles of nearly level land, at an elevation of 1,800 feet above the sea, the largest body of level land on a mountain in the Coast Range. This

elevated plateau, possessing a pleasant stream of water, numerous springs and abundant timber, is a favorite place for camping. The

boarding-house of Mr. Anguin is full every summer.

Mt. Tamalpais, one of the prominent features of the land-scape of San Francisco Bay, and the most notable peak in Marin County, is 2,604 feet high, and fifteen miles from the city in a direct line. Tourists now go to the top adoot or on horseback. The distance by the road and horse trail, from San Rafael is eleven miles. The best time for the trip is in February or March, or soon as the roads are dry enough for convenient travel. To the Lagunitzs Reservoir, eight miles from San Rafael, there is a wagon road; the remainder of the distance is over a trail or brille path, in many places steep, leading through chaparral. About three hours are usually spent between San Rafael and the summit. No other point commands as good a brits-eye view of the Bay and its surplied who also supplied the name to Tomales Ray. Pais is the Spanish for country.

Mt. Nikšta,—Shasta is one of the grandest of mountains. Bising to a height of 14,440 feet in a plain, the general level of which is about 3,500 feet above the sea, it occupies a position of majestic solitude, and commands a view which, for extent, has few superscripts of the property o

The mountain is volcanie in its origin.

The lava from Shasta has flowed out in immense streams, covering an area of 5,000 square miles or more, and on its slopes there

are 100 craters. The rock is a chocolate-colored lava.

On the main peak there is a bench that one formed part of a crater, and there, in the midst of a soil, amoking with suphurous vapors, and cleatic under the weight of a man, is a boiling spring of sulphur water. This spring is notable from the face that, in November, and the substance of the contract o

The best months to make the ascent are July, August and September. Tourists going to Shasta leave the Central Pacific Railroad at Reddling, and ride seventy-five miles by stage to Sisson's Hotel, in Strawberry Valley, at the western base of the mountain, and eighteen miles from the summit. Here may be obtained horses and guides, and two or three days will be required for the trip to the summit and back. The time from San Francisco to Sisson's is thirty-one hours. Sisson's charge for a horse and guide is \$10 for each person, if there are three or more in the party; \$15 if there are two; and \$20 if there is only one.

The Santa Cruz Mountains, sometimes called the Adirondacks of California, are througed with camping parties during the cutire summer. Their average height is 2,500 feet, and they offer the especial attractions of a healthful climate, pure water, and abundance of fish and game. The various desirable points in the Range can be reached by the South Pacific Coast Narrow-garge Road, via Alameda, along which the scenery is delightfully interesting.

Son Gabriel Wountains are noted for being the location of the Sierm Madre Villa one of the most delightful summer or wither reacts on the continent. It is 1,800 feet above the sea, and the hotel situated in the midst of an omage groy, affords it gosts the comforts of a luxurious and costly home in a climate of percainal spring and summer. From Los Angeles, which can be reached by rail or steamer, the distance (by carriage) is thirteen miles. From San Gabriel Station, four miles. The State Board of Health recommended this as one of the best sites in Southern California for a State Houstial for consummitives.

#### LAKES AND RIVERS.

Lakes.—Many of the lakes of California have remarkable characteristics which attract both the romantically and the scientifically inclined.

Mono Lake has been called the Dead Sea of California, and is, in some respects, the most remarkable body of water on the continent. It is so strong with caustic alkalies that after five minutes it causes the skin to shrivel, and after half an hour, to crack, with acute pains. Small worms seem to be the only living lenants of the lake.

Goose, Honey and Eagle Lakes are saline, having no outlets, at least at their ordinary levels. The waters of Lake Solfatara are hot and of a creamy color, and are often disturbed by the escape of gases from beneath.

Snag Lake is twelve miles from Mt. Lassen, and across its northern end a lava bed rises from the water to a height of eighty or ninety fect. Many dead trees found in the lake in 1874 indicate that what is now its bed was but recently a forest.

Borax Lake contains a large percentage of borax in its waters, and large crystals of crude borax are found in its mud.

Thurston Lake is salt, with no outlet.

Mirror Lake, in Yosemite, is famous for the clearness and placidity of its waters, which reflect the surrounding objects, as in a

mirror.

Clear Lake. - Clear Lake is a remarkable body of water, twenfive miles long, six miles wide, and 1,200 feet above the sea. The signs of volcanic action are to be found on all sides of it, and some writers have expressed the opinion that it occupies an ancient crater; but a crater of such vast size, would have raised a greater mass of volcanic material, than is to be found on the southern and southeastern shores of the lake. The lake has clear water, beautiful shores, and small steamers and sailing-vessels, for the accommodation of pleasure-seekers. The chief town on the shore of the lake, is Lakeport, thirty-two miles by stage from Cloverdale.

"The most lovely public place on Clear Lake is called Soda Bay, taking its name from the bay in front, which contains a natural soda spring; or, more properly, a soda volcano. It is always in action and discharges half a million gallons of pure soda water every twenty-four hours." The hotel accommodations are sufficient for 100 guests. For recreation there are sail and row-boats and good fishing and hunting. The trout, and canvas-back duck, from Clear Lake are among the best that come to the city market. Clear Lake can be reached by stage from Calistoga, or by the San Francisco and North Pacific R. R. to Cloverdale, and thence by stage to Lakeport.

Blue Lakes, twelve miles from Lakeport, consisting of a series of three lakes, drained by one stream, have thousands of admirers for their pure and healthful atmosphere, their romantic scenery, the boating, bathing, fishing, hunting, and fine hotel accommodations that are there to be had. Blue Lakes Hotel is reached by stage from Cloverdale every day, or by stage from Calistoga on

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare either way, \$8.

Donner Lake is a beautiful little sheet of water, two and one half

miles from Truckee. It is surrounded by lofty, overhanging mountains, and is exceedingly picturesque. In winter it is converted into a grand skating rink, and is very popular for skating and sleighing parties. The locality has a tragic interest as the site of a camp, where the "Donner Immigrants" were arrested by snow, in 1846, and detained until many died of starvation. It is reached by taking the C. P. R. R. to Truckee.

Lake Tahoe is the most famous place of resort in California, always excepting Yosemite. A noted writer says of it: "There is grandeur and enchantment at all times in the scenery which environs the lake, and never-ending means of pleasure and exhilaration on its breast. \* \* \* The summer sunsets upon Tahoe are remarkable for their great beauty and wealth of coloring, and are pronounced by European tourists as superior to those so often mirrored in Lake Como and Maggiore." Lake Tahoe is twenty-two miles long, ten wide, and 1,700 feet deep. Its surface is 6,247 feet above the sea; its waters are clear and cold, and abound with large trout of fine flavor. Steam and sail-boats on its waters, and hotels on the shores, offer their accommodations to the pleasure seeker, and the locality is much visited during the summer. There are hot springs on the shore near the northeast corner of the lake, supplied with a hotel and bath-houses. When the steamboat leaves the shore for a trip around the lake we look down with astonishment. The boat appears almost as if suspended in the air. The bottom. distinctly visible to a depth of fifty or sixty feet, instead of being mud or sand, as is usual in lakes, is composed of clean gravel, showing that no slime is carried into the lake from the surrounding mountains. The rock of the lake basin is nearly all granite, and when it disintegrates, usually takes the form of a clean sand. The color of the water, when the depth is not over twenty feet, is of a delicate yellowish-green, and under a clear sky, the rays of the sun are collected in streaks of brightness by the waves, and the lights and shades thus formed, dance over the bed of the lake with singular effect. The shores of the lake abound with delightful nooks and valleys, and there are comfortable houses for the accommodation of visitors. McKinney's, Tallac, Rowlands, Glenbrook, Crystal Bay. Hot Springs, Cornelian Bay and Tahoe City are some of the many points of interest on its banks. Lake Tahoe is remarkable from the fact, that notwithstanding the intense cold of winter, its water never freezes, and it remains so cold through the summer, that the bodies of persons drowned in it never decompose, and therefore, never come to the surface. It is reached by rail to Truckee; thence by a most delightful ride of fourteen miles to the lake,

Webber Lake, twenty six miles, and Independence Lake sixteen miles from Truckee, are both gens of the Sierra scenery, and offer good hotel accommodations, and all the attractions of forest

life in their fullest perfectiou.

Rivers.—Most of the rivers of California flow through regions so wild and grand that few plossure resorts are a yet located upon their banks. Thus far they have been sought mostly by hunters, who find fish and game of all Kinds in great abundance. The Pitt River rising in Goose Lake; the Sacramento and McCloud Rivers born of the snows of Shasta, the American, Toolanna, Stanislaus, Merced, Kern and Kings Rivers coming from the Sierra; all have a grandeur of seenery unsurpasse.

The McCloud River is noted for having a salmon-hatching establishment, the most productive one on the globe. It turns out

about 10,000,000 young salmon every year.



## South Pacific Coast Railroad

#### FROM SAN FRANCISCO

To Oakland, Alameda, San Jose, Big Trees and Santa Cruz,

IS THE NICEST ROAD RUNNING OUT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Its Ferry Boats are the Best, Its Offices, Waiting Rooms and Cars

are Clean and Commodious,
Its Equipment is First-class,

With all Modern Improvements, The Road-Bed is Perfect, The Bridges are extra Strong.

The Rails are exceptionally Heavy,

The Time is Fast,
The Line is Short,

the Eares are Low,
The Fares are Low,
The Road is Safe,
There is no Dust.

No Transfers, No Delays.

For Variety, Novelty, Grandeur and Loveliness

The Mountain Division has been aptly styled

### 'The Campers' Paradise!"

(NO MOSQUITOES.)

Pure Air and Water, Hunting, Fishing, Ferns, Flowers, Mosses, Shade and Even
Temperature, with easy access to Railroad, Telegraph, Churches,
Hotels, Stores, and Assistance in case of emergency,

#### TICKET OFFICES:

222 Montgomery Street, and at the Ferry, foot of Market St.
(SOUTH SIDE.)

EXCURSION TICKETS AT LOW RATES. PARLOR CARS.

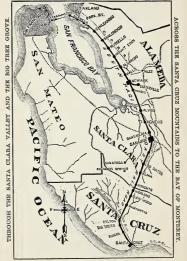
Trains leave for San Jose, Big Trees, Santa Cruz, and way Stations at 8.30 a. m. Express for San Jose, Big Trees, Santa Cruz, and Frincipal Stations, 2.30 p. m. Accommodation for San Jose and Los Gatos, 4.30 p. m.

At the half-past of every hour for OAKLAND and ALAMEDA,

A. H. FRACKER, Gen'l Sup't. R. M. GARRATT, Gen'l Fr't & Pass. Ag't.

#### MAP Showing Route of South Pacific Coast Railroad

#### SAN JOSE, BIG TREES AND SANTA CRUZ



40 Miles Shorter to Santa Cruz than any other Route, and No Change of Cars

#### WATERING-PLACES.

Those used chiefly for summer recreation are Santa Cruz, Pescadero, Camp Goodall, Aptos, Camp Capitola, Soquel, Pacific Grove Retreat, Saucelito, Bolinas and Fort Ross. Those attracting winter travelers as well, are Monterey, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Riverside, San Baenaventura and San Diego, of all of which

brief mention will be made.

City of Santa Cruz .- The City of Santa Cruz, situated at the northern end of Monterey Bay, under the shelter of a protecting point, has probably a larger number of summer boarders, and of houses open for the reception of boarders, than any other place in the State. It is a beautiful town with neat houses, luxuriant gardens, excellent hotels, numerous pleasant drives and cheerful surroundings. By the South Pacific Coast (Narrow-gauge) Railroad, Santa Cruz is eighty miles from San Francisco; by the Southern Pacific (Broad-gauge) 121; by sea seventy. The Broad-gauge route follows the valleys; the Narrow-gauge route, between Santa Clara and Santa Cruz, crosses the mountains, where the scenery is very fine. A horse railroad carries passengers, from the center of the city of Santa Cruz to the beach, which is a resort for many people nearly every summer day. The mean temperature of the water is 52° in January and 60° in July in the bay, and the estuaries and lagoons, with which Santa Cruz is better supplied than any other town on the coast, are still warmer in summer. Grace Greenwood says: "Santa Cruz is a beautiful, smiling town, seated on the knees of pleasant terraces with her feet in the sea." C. L. Anderson. a noted physician, who is familiar with Santa Cruz, says: "As a winter resort for tourists, invalids, and all those wishing to escape from the harsh, storm-swept, and unpleasant winters of the Eastern States, Santa Cruz has no superior. During the months of October, November, the greater part of December, January, February, and March, there is not a more congenial region on the Pacific Coast. The air is clear, balmy, fragrant, and spring-like." From

Santa Cruz pleasant tripe may be made to Aptoe Brobs, "see where there is a fine hotel; Sopuel Beach, for miles cost, where there is a fine hotel; Sopuel Beach, four miles cost; The Natural Bridge, five miles west; Scott's Creek, sixteen miles west, on the banks or which is a grow of the largest laurel trees in California, making a beautiful camp ground; Scott's Falls, nineteen miles west; eight-free five five free first, and Laguna Falls tern miles west;

sixty feet high.

Santa Cruz Big Trees.—The Santa Cruz Big Tree Grove, seven miles from Santa Cruz, on the bank of the San Lorenzo River, is one of the most interesting points within a day's journey of San Francisco. The distance is seventy-three miles from the city, and the

### C. CURTIN.

## GRAND DRY GOODS STORE.

911 and 913 Market Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.



Wholesple and Retail Dealer in

Dress Goods, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Laces, Cloths, Embroideries, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Goods and Notions.

#### SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

Customers purchasing from samples can rely upon being as well served as if they were at the counter in person, as I pay special attention to country orders, and will refund money in all cases where goods purchased from my samples fail to give

In sending for samples, please be explicit as to price, color, etc., as my assort-

ment of goods is so varied that it is sometimes difficult for me to determine the kind of samples to send, unless they are plainly described. Note.—The widths given on my sample tickets are the actual widths of the goods.

Goods sent by mail or express on receipt of money or P. O. Order, or by Express

with polite attention.

C. O. D. Parcels weighing under four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per ounce, payable in advance. In writing an order, please date your letter with your Post-office and State, and be sure and sign your name, if a lady, sign-Miss or Mrs.-so that I can address my answer properly. Stale how you wish your goods sent, whether by express or by mail; and, if by mail, send money enough to cover postage; if more money is sent

than required, the halance will be returned with goods, With every facility for keeping a varied and extensive assortment of goods especially adapted to the requirements of a popular trade, I respectfully solicit a continuance of your orders. I cordially invite you to visit my establishment when you are in the city, and, whether you wish to purchase or not, you shall be received



Narrow-gauge road runs through the edge of the grove, so that there is no delay or inconvenience in reaching the ground. A party leaving the metropolis at 5:39 A. M., can spend nearly three hours in the Big Trees, and reach bome at 7 r. M., the same day. The gove covers an area of about twenty acres, and has a score of redserved in the second of the second second second of the second of seventeen feet; many smaller redwoods, besides oaks, firs, and other trees. One stump of a redwood is covered with a summer house, which has seats for fourtheen persons. Another stamp with nine young trees growing up as sprouts from its sides, (some are eight inches in diameter,) is eighteen long steps in circumference. Numerous tables and benches are provided; and while three is room nocks, saitable for the smallest rarty.

The redwood is so much like the sequoia gipantes in form, foliage, bark, wood, size, and places of growth, that the two were supposed to be of the same species, until a small difference was discovered by an expert botants; and this growe gives as much satisfaction to most visitors, as do the larger Calaveras and Mariposa Groves, which, if they have larger trees, cannot be visited without much more incontrol to the same of the state of the same of

another redwood grove, containing trees almost as large.

Pescadero, on the ocean beach, forty miles due south, in a direct line from San Francisco, about fifty-three by the ordinary route of travel, is a favorite summer resort. Its attractions are a commodious hotel with accommodations for 100 guests, a bathing beach near the hotel, moss beach, the pebble beach, and beautiful camping and picnic grounds in the vicinity. The moss beach, twelve miles to the southward, abounds with sea mosses which grow as parasites on the strong, coarse kelp. Many of these mosses are very delicate in their forms and colors, though much care and skill are required to spread them out and dry them in a manner to show their beauties to the best advantage. The pebble beach, two miles south of Pescadero, abounds with smooth pebbles, many of them from a quarter to half an inch in diameter, of moss agate, carnelian, opal and other stones, which, though not of much value, are interesting, and visitors lie there for hours in the sun, picking out the nicer specimens. It is said by those who have had opportunities for extensive observation, that no other beach in the United States is equal to this in the quality and beauty of its stones. Many of them have been cut and set in jewelry. There is a romantic road running near the ocean shore from Pescadero to Santa Cruz.

Camp Goodall is a new place of resort near Watsonville, and one mile from the mouth of the Pajaro River. The beach is fine. The hotel and adjoining cottages can accommodate about sixty people,

and every facility is afforded the camper and picnicker.

#### MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA,

"The Queen of American Watering-Places."

## The Hotel del Monte,"

MONTEREY, CAL.

Is the Most Elegant Sea-side Establishment in the World, and is OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

## Only 31/2 Hours FROM SAN FRANCISCO-

The "Hotel del Monte," is handomely furnished throughout, has all the modern improvements of hot and cold water, gas, etc., etc., and can accommodate 300 people. It is picturesquely situated in a grove of 106 acres of 00k, pine, spruce and eypress trees, and is within a quarter of a mile of the beach, which is unrivaled for bathing purposes.

#### MAGNIFICENT PARKS AND DRIVES.

SEVEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND have also been reserved, especially as an adjunct to the "HOVER DEL MONE", and through which has been constructed Twenty-five miles of splendid macadamized roadway, skirting the Ocean Shore and passing through extensive forests of spruce, pine and cyprestress.

BEAUTIFUL DRIVES to Cypress Point, Carmel Mission, Point Lobos, Pacific Grove Retreat, and other places of great interest.

#### EXCELLENT SEA BATHING.

THE BATHING FACILITIES at this place are unsurpassed, having a Magnificent Beach of pure white sand for surf bathing.

#### WARM AND SWIMMING BATHS.

THE BATH HOUSE contains Spacious Swimming Tanks, [150350 feet) for warm salt water plunge and swimming baths, with elegant rooms connecting for Individual Baths, with douche and shower facilities.

#### Terms for Board:

By the Day, \$3.00 By the Week, \$17.50

Parlors from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per Day extra.

CHILDREN, \$10.50 FER WREK, when accommodated in Childrens' Dining-room; otherwise, full rates will be charged.

# Special Accommodations for Bridal Parties.

P.S.-See Engraving of Hotel on next page but one. GEO, SCHÖNEWALD, Manager.

Camp Capitola is another recently established sea-side summer resort, five miles from Santa Crnz, with accommodations for 600

Saucelite is a village built on the side of steep hills, which are covered with a dense growth of scrub oaks, laurel and other trees. The canyons are visited by picnic parties. The yacht clubs of San Francisco have their club houses at Saucelito and row-boats are kept for hire to people who want to exercise their muscles. A road from this place leads to Point Bonita or the North Head, at the outer limit of the Golden Gate, where is a lighthouse and fog-horn. There is a good hotel at Saucelito, and boats run from the foot of Market street several times a day. Fare twenty-five cents,

Bolinas, reached by stage from Saucelito or San Rafael, is a favorite resort for fishermen, hunters and campers. The camp ground is among some willows on the eastern shore of Bolinas Bay. Fort Ross is on the shore of the Pacific, in Sonoma County, and has pleasant camping grounds. Reached by the North Pacific Coast R. R. to Duncan's Mills, thence by stage sixteen miles,

Monterey and its surroundings .- The Mecca of all tourists who do not care to spare the time and money required for a trip either to the Yosemite Valley or the Geysers, is undoubtedly Monterey and its surroundings, among which are the Hotel del Monte and its extensive system of hot and cold salt water swimming baths, Pacific Grove, Cypress Point, San Carmel Mission, etc.

Monterey has long been known and celebrated for its equable temperature and for its health-giving atmosphere and breezes. It was founded 113 years ago by the Franciscan Missionaries, whose land-marks of civilization dot the Pacific Coast here and there, from the Mexican border to San Francisco. It was the first capital of California, and has always enjoyed, amongst old Californians, the reputation of being one of the most healthful, and one of the most delightful spots in their State. There is probably no place upon the sea-shore in our State so replete with natural charms as Monterev. Its exquisite beauty and variety of scenery are diversified with ocean, bay, lake and streamlet; mountain, hill and valley, and groves of oak, cypress, spruce, pine and other trees. The mountain views are very beautiful, particularly the Gabilan and Santa Cruz spurs.

The weather at Monterey is not so warm, either in summer or winter, as in other parts of California further south, but there is an even temperature that can be found nowhere else. From January to December, year in and year out, there is really neither summer nor winter weather. Indeed, the weather at Monterey, from one year's end to the other, partakes of that delightful interlude known in the East and South as Indian Summer. No Cali-

fornia tourist should miss a visit to Monterey.

It required only the building of a first-class hotel to make Monterey the perfection of a watering-place, and this want was "The Great Pleasure Route of the Pacific Coast."



#### Tourists Visiting California

To the Superior Facilities afforded by the

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Summer and Winter Resorts of California.

#### SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT.

This Road runs through one of
THE RICHEST AND MOST FRUITFUL SECTIONS

## CALIFORNIA

And is the only line traversing the entire length of the

FAMOUS SANTA CLARA VALLEY, Celebrated for its Preductiveness and the Picturesque and Park-like Chavacter of its Senery; as also the beautiful San Benito, Pajaro and Salinas

Valleys, the most fourthing Agricultural Section of the Pacific Coast.

Along the Entire Research (\*\*Pacific Coast.

Along the Entire Research (\*\*Pacific Coast.

Beautiff Office and Pacific Coast.

Beautiff Gardens, Innumerable Orchards and Vineyards,

Beautiff Gardens, Innumerable Orchards and Vineyards,

and Luxuriant Fields of Grain; indeed, a Continuous

Fanoram of Enchantiff.

MOUNTAIN, VALLEY AND COAST SCENERY
is presented to the view.

#### CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS LINE:

Good Road-Bed,
Steel Rails,
Elegant Cars,
Elegant Cars,

NOTE: See following page for some of the PRINCIPAL SUMMER and WINTER RESORTS reached by this Line.



THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN

## Summer and Winter Resorts

are reached by this Line:



PESCADERO, SANTA CLARA.

Madrone Mineral Springs. GILROY HOT SPRINGS.

MONTEREY

BY RAIL

SAN FRANCISCO.

APTOS, SOOUEL,

SANTA CRUZ.

PARAISO HOT MINERAL SPRINGS.

FL PASO DE ROBLES Only Natural Mud-Baths

#### SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS TO ABOVE POINTS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE

Passenger Depot, Townsend St., between Third and Fourth Streets, Also at Ticket Office, Palace Hotel,

No. 2 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

A. C. BASSETT. Superintendent. H. R. IUDAH.

Ass't Pass, and Ticket Agent.

( See Previous Page.)

single rooms—sixty-five apartments in all. The central tower or observatory is 25x30 feet, and about eighty feet high; and the end towers are fifty feet in height. There are ten rooms in the large tower. The hotel is lighted throughout with gas made at the works upon the grounds, and supplied with pure water from artesian wells, and from a river twenty-one miles away.

The grounds surrounding the hotel present the perfection of art in the way of landscape gardening. Under the direction of Mr. R. Ulrich, an accomplished landscape gardener, a corps of between forty and fifty men is kept constantly engaged in embellishing the real present the state of the present and the present and the railway station is by a winding avenue shaded by venerable trees, or by a graveled walk forming a more direct route. The distance

is slight, as the hotel has a station upon its own grounds.

The Bay of Montercy is a magnificent sheef of water, and is trenty-eight unlies from point to point. It is delightfully adapted to boating and yachting; and many kinds of fish (and especially rock-cod, barrounds, pompino, Spanish mackerel and flounder) may be taken at all seasons of the year. For bathing purposes the beach is all that could be desired—ene long, bold sweep of wide, gently sloping, clean white sand—the very perfection of a bathing beach; and so safe that children may play and bathe upon it with entire security of the surface of the surface

The bathing establishment is the largest and most complete on the Pacific Coast. There are 210 dressing-rooms, one-half of which are set apart for ladies, each with a double apartment-one for dressing and the other for a shower-bath. The rooms are neatly and comfortably furnished, and lighted from the roof, making them warm and cheerful. Ou the gentleman's side the shower baths, fourteen in number, are at the west end of the building. For surf bathers ample accommodation is provided. A long wharf leads out to deep water, and a header can be taken from the steps or rail of the wharf. The usual raft is about forty yards distant. There is an air of neatness about the whole place, and a sense of comfort and delight comes over one immediately upon entering it. For all who wish to learn the art of swimming, the Del Monte baths offer the most delightful facilities; for bathing in salt water at a temperature of seventy-five or eighty degrees is a luxury and inducement to persevere until all the movements of hands and feet become perfectly controlled. But for all those who prefer the water tempered there have been erected four large tanks, within a capacious pavilion, into which 275,000 gallons of sea water can be quickly pumped and heated to any required temperature. The main building, containing the tanks, is seventy feet wide by one hundred and seventy feet long, and is twenty feet clear height, from top of platform, around the tanks, to tic-beam of root-truss. The four tanks are each about thirty-six feet wide by fifty feet long, running eross-ways with the building. The bottoms of the tanks provided to the state of the state of the state of the state of the lowest end, is three feet six inches deep, and the deepest, at its deepest end, is six feet six inches deep, and the deepest, at its floors of the tanks is one foot in fifty. The total capacity of the floors of the tanks is one foot in fifty. The total capacity of the tanks is 275,000 gallons. Each tank is betted by steam, conveyed through a coil, which coil consists of a manifold (or header) int tubes with another manifold at the deeper side.

For further information concerning the Hotel del Monte, etc., see page 114.

The most complete and best illustrated description yet published of Monterey and the Hotel del Monte, and its surroundings; can be found in Major B. C. Truman's Tourists' Guide.

Pacific Grove Retreat, a peculiar institution of Monterey, is a permanent camp ground, where hundreds of people spend months, every summer, in tents and lodging houses. The site is near the beach, in a grove of Monterey pines, two miles west of the town. The retreat had its origin in a Methodist camp-meeting. The participants were so well pleased with their first experience there, that they formed an association, obtained control of the land, and made arrangements to spend some months there every summer. Lodging houses, a restaurant and a chapel were built, and lots were leased to eampers. The property is now under the control of the Pacific Improvement Company, which pursues the same general policy as that originally adopted by the Evangelical Association, and the "moral and prudential management," is still subject to a board of elerical gentlemen. No wines, no gambling, and no sea bathing on Sunday are permitted. There are sermons and Sundayschool on Sunday, and a devotional spirit is prominent. Furnished tents are provided for those who wish to live eheaply; and lots are leased or sold to those who prefer to provide shelter of their own. The beach in front of the grounds is beautiful. Bathing suits and boats can be hired, and erounet grounds and swings can be used without charge. Coaches run from the grove to the town, at least four times every day, to earry those who do not wish to walk. The plan of this "Christian Sea-side Resort" has been a decided success. This place is to the Pacific Coast what Nantucket, Martha's

Vineyard, and Ocean Grove are to Atlantie sea-side resorts, except that the Pasific Grove Exterta has as equable a temperature as Monterey itself, and is kept open all the year round. There are in the grove mineral waters of the very highest excellence for mediately aparposes, and reference can be given from persons well-know the throughout the State as to the advantages to be derived from their use. A careful analysis has proved them to be almost identical with the world-encowned waters of Cheltenham, England. Santa Barbara, one of the favorite resorts for health and pleasure in the State, has numerous boautiful gardens and orchards within its limits and in its vicinity. The late Dr. Thomas Logen, irst Secretary of the State Board of Health, thus spoke of Santanicisco, during a considerable portion of the year, cannot strike this place at all. The close vicinity of the sea prevents the extreme heat to which inland places in this latitude are often exposed, while the overhanging mountains absorb dampness and tend to give at onic, bracing character to the atmosphere. I know no place in the world so protected and bearing the same relation to the mountains and coast of the Mediterranean, at Hieres, in southeastern France, and at Nice and Mentone in western Italy."

No case of small-pox has ever been developed in Santa Barbara,

and all who ever went there with the disease recovered.

A beautiful beach gives fine opportunities for bathing and driving. An intellectual population offers congenial companionship for relined people. A commodious hotel, the Arlington, kept in excellent style, makes a pleasant home for tourists, families or invalids. Four miles from Santa Barbara, at Monteeito, are some fine orderads and gardens. One of these has a camella tree, the largest in the State; another has the famous grape-vine whose trunks in the viewlex inches in diameter at the ground and whose branches core an arbor aixty feet square. It bears four tons of grapes in a good year.

A mile eastward from Mouteeito are the Santa Barbara Hot Springs, 1,400 feet above the sea. There are a dozen of these springs in a wild, rocky canyon, and the four largest have temperatures of 114°, 115°, 115°, and 118°.

Hollister's Rancho.—Twelve miles westward from Santa

Barbara, are the ranchos of W. W. Hollister and Elwood Cooper, prominent eftizens of California. Hollister introduced the Merino into California and was the first person to breed the sheep for wool, after the gold discovery. He made a fortune by his venture and his example was followed by many others. He has 330 seres in orehard, including 250 in almonds. The avenue in front of his house, lined with date palms, ten years old, is very beautiful.

Cooper's Rancho.—Mr. Cooper's rancho is notable for having the largest olive orchard of the State, and the largest varieties of eucalyptus, in a plantation covering more than 100 acres. He is

the leading producer of olive oil in the State.

Santa Barbara Mission.—The Mission, founded December 4, 1786, has one of the best buildings erected in California under the Spanish Dominion. The main edifiee is 200 feet long and forty feet wide with a wing 130 feet long. Two high towers of stone adorn its front. A few Franciscan monks live there and use it for collegiate purposes.

The Wine of the Elite! Equal to any Imported!

SILVER MEDAL and DIPLOMA awarded over prominent French Char Rahibition of Allmentary Products, New York, May, 1882."



Institute, New York, 1877

uperiority Awarded for Native Natural Champagne,

All wines sold under our name and label are guaranteed as pure fermented wine, and will stand any analytical test. They are specially recommended by the medical fraternity as among the best mild stimulants known; and when brought in, or exhibited for competition with any Champagne, either foreign or native, their superiority has been attested by many awards received from 1867 to 1882,

ARPAD HARASZTHY & CO., 530 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

#### PURE ZINFANDEL GLARET and other CHOICE OLD TABLE WINES

Proprietors of the Orleans Hills Vineward.

Wine Vaults: 714 to 726 Montgomery Street. Office: 530 Washington Street, San Francisco, California,

#### Furniture and Upholstery.

#### F. S. Chadbourne & Co.,

741-743-745 Market St.

Beg to announce that they are now located in their new premises, opposite Dupon Street, in what is conceded to be the Finest Store in San Francisco, and the finest and most elegantly appointed Furniture Wargrooms in the United States.

Our enormous stock, adapted to the wants of all classes of purchasers, contained in Five Floors and Basement, running through to Stevenson Street, a depth of 176 feet, includes almost every known article necessary in the furnishing of a house.

We offer a selection of upwards of One Hundred designs of Chamber Suites and an equal number of designs of Sideboards, Extension Tables, Book and Labrary Cases, Writing Desks, Wardrobes, Hall Stands, Chiffoniers, Wood, Marble and Cloth Top Tables, Office Furniture, etc., in Ash, Maple, Walnut, Primavera, Toa, Ebony, Mahogany, and other popular woods.

Our line of Parlor Furniture, Divans, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Curtains and other upholstered work is double the size of any other house in this city.

Satins, Raw Silks, Momie Cloth, Plushes, and Fringes, by the yard.

We cordially invite the public to an inspection of our premises and stock. Curprices we guarantee to be the lowest. We employ none but first-class workmen, and our personal supervision is given to the production of all work.

#### F. S. Chadbourne & Co.

Los Angeles,—The City of Los Angeles, styled by the Spanizals when they laid it out, Et Puedlo de la Reina de les Angeles—the Town of the Queen of the Angels—founded September 4, 1781, is situated foorteen miles east from the Pacific, at the mouth of a gorge in low hills, through which the Los Angeles River breaks to great a wide plain, and mear the western end of the San Gabriel, or Sierra Madre spur of the Coast Range. These San Gabriel Monntains often show snow in the winter and early spring within

ten miles of the orange orchards at their feet.

The site of Los Angeles was selected for its horticultural advantages of a large area of level land near a regular and convenity manageable supply of water. It is still as it was in the last century, a place of gardens, vineyards and orbands, abounding in flowers and fruits, especially in oranges and grapes. Los Angeles (with its surroundings) is one of the most interesting places in the United States, and makes a vivid impression on travelers. Until 1891 Los Angeles was the largest town in California. Taking all things into consideration—equability of temperature, healthfulness of climate, grand monatains energy, productiveness of soil, valid and ocean facilities, accessibility, etc., etc.—it has no superior in the world as a place cither to winter in or to permanently reside.

San Gabri J Mission.—San Gabriel Mission was founded September 8, 1771. The church at San Gabriel, built of stone and adobe, is the best mission building in California, and the best of all erected in the State before the American connects. There is no

elegance in its design or finish.

Santa Monica, "Santa Monica, sixteen miles west from Los Angeles, by the Los Angeles and Independence Railroad, is the principal place in southern California, south of Santa Barkur, for sea-bathing. The beach is beautiful, the surf is slight, and the water warm. The situation is in a bend in the shore, which runs westward twelve miles to Pt. Duna, and sonth-sontheastward an equal pixel by numerous tents in the summer, and on holidays hundreds of people come down from Los Angeles.

Both as a snmmer and a winter resort it is unrivaled. What Nice and Mentone possess only for a few months of the year, Santa Monica

can boast of all the year through.

San Buennequiura—San Bienaventura is the chief port of Ventura County. It is thirty-sit hours by steam from San Francisco, and the fare is ten or twelve dollars. The town is at the month of the San Benaventurar river, on a narrow plain between barren hills and the beach. The place was the site of one of the Spanish missions founded March 24, 1732.

Date and olive trees more than half a century old, are prominent features of the town. On the bank of the river, from one to four miles from town, there are thirty orchards of oranges and other

fruit.

# The&Glenwood

Is universally recognized as one of the best and most attractive hotels in the State.

It complex an entire block of two and one-half acres, centrally located, with pleasant surroulding in the way of fruit and ormanical intend, shows as and hope promoted and the property of th

Refer by permission-Riverside:

et oj permissoue-al-o grandro frenver, Col.

II. II. EVELEN'S in mortly of Tenver, Col.

III. III. EVELEN'S in mortly of Tenver, Col.

JAS. H. BESTAN III. EVELEN'S IN NEW YOR'S City.

JAS. H. BESELDICT, formerly of New Yor's City.

BEV. G. H. DEERE, formerly of Nimepolis, Minn.

SEV. THOMAS S. DEECHES.

GENTAL CONTROLLER CONTROLLER CONTROLLER

GENTAL CONTROLLER CONTROLLER

J. O. LING, Denver, Col.

M. M. BEERE, Chicago, Olido.

M. M. H. BEERE, Chicago, Olido.

FRANK A. MILLER, Proprietor.
MISS ALICE R. MILLER, Manager.

Riverside, San Bernardino Co., Cal.

San Diego City.—The chief resource of San Diego City is its boy, a ungainfeine natural harbor, deep, commodious, secure, easy of entrance, with no dangerous rocks or currents, and almost free from fogs. San Diego had a population of 2,607 in 1889, and is removed to the control of the contro

The shores of the bay and beach of the Pacific in the vicinity are nearly everywhere well adapted to bathing, but it is more prudent to bathe only at the frequented grounds, on account of stingrays, which sometimes inflict very painful wounds. They are rarely found

at places where bathers are numerous.

The natural roads of the western side of the country, with but title dust in the summer or much in the west season; the fine climate, free from storms, harsh winds and chilly fogs, and never too hot or too cold for conflort, and the varied and pleasing scenery, realer the drives most enjoyable and lend a rare charm to out-door life, maktured the season of the conflorting that the conflorting of the invalids as any other portion of California. San Diego can be reached by rail or steamer from San Francisco, or passengers coming north by the Southern Pacific Railroad can leave the road at Colton, tak-

ing the California Southern 126 miles to San Diego.

Riverside.—The most beautiful town in San Bernardino is Riverside, eight miles southwest of Colton. It was laid off in 1871, in what was then a descrt, and having been supplied with water by a ditch, was planted with orchards and vineyards by settlers fresh from New England, bringing with them capital, enterprise, educacation and refinement. The climate seems peculiarly favorable for the orange and lemon tree and the raisin grape. The water supply is abundant, the soil fertile, and the plan of the colony judicious, The trees and vines are of good varieties and have been set out in large numbers. Within the last ten years no horticultural town on our coast has made more rapid progress than Riverside, or has drawn together a larger proportion of intellectual people. Its pecuniary prosperity, its horticultural skill, and its social attractions, make it a favorite resort for tourists. It has a first-class hotel-"The Glenwood." Parties desiring to settle in, or wishing information regarding the place, will receive prompt attention by communicating with "The Riverside Land and Irrigating Company," which has yet improved and unimproved lands for sale, in small tracts, on easy terms. S. C. Evans, Riverside, is President of

Napa Soda Springs,

A Delightful Resort. Open all the Year Round.



PAGODA SPRING

Hot and Cold Napa Soda-Water Baths.

A new and elegant Four-Horse Carriage will convey guests to and from the Fare each way, for transient customers, \$1. Parties can leave San Francisco at 4 o'clock any afternoon, arrive at the Springs and take dinner while it is yet daylight, and return to this city in the morning, and take dinner while it is yet daylight, and return to this city in the morning, reaching here at 10 o'clock; or, can take the 8 o'clock morning train, and lunch at the Springs, spending five hours there and returning to the city reach here at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock, p. m.

Net on the Parific Coast is there a public resort combining healthful climate,

commanding views, and medicinal waters, as fully as these noted Springs,

Address-Napa Soda Springs P. O. the Company. Riverside has no sea coast, but, as a popular resort, may be mentioned with the preceding places. Frank Pixley thus writes of it: "Of all the places in Europe and America that I have ever seen, this is incomparably the most interesting, prosperous, and beautiful. If my readers will imagine 12,000 acres of fruit-groves, vineyards and gardens lying under the shadow of a snow-clad mountain range, upon a level and beautiful plain, watered by two parallel artificial rivers, and through it for ten miles a broad, straight avenue as wide as Van Noss, lined on either side with hedges of palm, cypress, magnolia, pepper and cucalyptus; running through a continuous orchard of orange, olive, lemon, lime, peach, apricot aud vineyard; all reposing under the suushine of a cloudless sky; inhabited by intelligent, cultured, and wealthy people, living in cottages ornee and homes of luxuriant case and architectural adornment that would not shame the most aristocratic quarter of our city-they can form some idea of the colony at Riverside."

It is reached by the Southern Pacific Railroad to Colton, thence

five miles by the California Southern Railroad.

#### MINERAL SPRINGS.

Mineral Springs.—Our slope has thousands of mineral springs, which are not only far more numerous than those on the Atlantic side of our contin-nat, but also more valuable for medicinal purposes. Among all the American springs, east of the Rocky Mountains, there is not one of the first rank in the alkaline or purgative class, whereas, our slope has several excellent springs in each class. The prediction may be made with confidence, that when the qualities of these occilental springs are better known, many thousands of invalids will come from the Atlantic States every year to enjoy their curative influences.

Medicinal Waters are of two main classes, those for internal use, or drinking, and those for external use, or bathing. Some waters are used extensively for both purposes, but they are prized chiefly for one or the other use.

The waters for internal use are subdivided into two main classes, the alkaline, in which carbonates predominate, and purgatives in

which sulphates predominate.

These springs are so great in number and varied in quality, that little more can be given in a book so necessarily prescribed as this, than a list of their names and locatious. Brief mention will, however be made of those which are most resorted to for health or pleasure. In Lake County are found an immense number of mineral springs, both hot and cold. They can be reached by stage from Cloverdale or Calistoga. Adams', Allen's, Anderson's, Bartlett, Bradshaw, Bonanza, Gordon's, Harbin's, Houghs', Hot Borate, Highland, Howard's, Pearson, Siblet, Siegler, Sulphur and Witter are the best known.

Bartlett Springs.—The Rartlett Springs is one of the most noted lacklit resorts of California. There is a hotel with accommodations for 100 persons, besides 100 cabins which are occupied in the aummen by campers. The situation is 2,300 feet above the sea. There is a gas spring here which emits immense quantities of carbonic acid gas, so strong, that birds fail deal in flying over itbonic acid gas, so strong, that birds fail deal in flying over itminer's mesaire, fully three inches. The water is eathartie, strongly diurctic, but quite pleasant to the taste. The springs are all cold-

durrette, but quite pleasant to the taste. The springs are all cold.

Adams' Springs.—The Adams' Springs, near Cobb Valley, at an
elevation of nearly 3,000 feet above the sca, have a hotel with rooms
for 100 guests. The water is cold. It has been analyzed, and is of

fine alkaline character.

Harbin's Springs.—Harbin's Springs have a hotel and a large patronage. They are 1,500 feet above the sea, and are twenty miles by stage from Calistoga. The main spring has a temperature of 118° at its source. Richard Williams is the proprietor.

Highland Springs.—The Highland Springs are thirty miles from Cloverlade, seven from Lakeport, and I,700 feet above the sca. The hotel has accommodations for 100 guests. There are ten springs here, varying from 60° to 82°. The scenery in the vicinity is varied and pleasing. The address is Dr. C. M. Bates, Highland Springs.

The scenery of all these places is extremely fine, and good

trouting and hunting are to be had in their neighborhoods.

Sonoma Springs.—Sonoma Valley abounds with sulphur and soda springs, of which no analysis is obtainable. Mark West Spring, eight miles, and Taylor's Springs, three from Santa Rosa, have many visitors. Skagges Springs and Litton Springs are great resorts. They are reached by the San Francisco and North Pa-

eific Railroad.

Napa Soda Sprinzs are situated 1,200 feet above the sea, on the western side of the East Napa Mountain Ridge, it the midst of pleasant scenery, and in a climate unsurpassed for health or comfort. They are only five miles from Atlas Peak, which was recommended by the State Board of Health, in 1850, as the best site for a State Hospital for consumptives. For asthma, brenchitis, and pulmonary complaints generally, the atmospheric conditions are and many pleasant people have adopted it as their favorite resort for summer rustication. For thirty years these springs have been famous for their curative waters, which form an important article in the commercial drinking world, being bottled and sealed on the spot just as nature furnishes them. One million bottles are annually sent to San Francisco and other places. The hotel is open all the year and is easily accessible, trains leaving twice a day (ria Oatland) for Nanz; thence by a lovely ride of six miles to the springs.

The White Sulphur and Calistoga Springs are also in Napa County. For twenty years the hotel at White Sulphur Springs was the most fashionable summer resort in California, but is not now onen, having suffered from the connection of other places.

Calistoga, the terminus of the Napa Valley branch of the California Pacific Kaliroad, and a dovorite pleasure resort from 1866 to 1572, though now neglected, has a multitude of hot springs, scattered over several lumdred acres. There are spots within this area, where the ground is warmed by subterrancan heat, and borrings have struck hot water, the temperature at 100 feet from the surface, being near the boding point. Many of the springs give off corroded by them; and they may be the cause of the death of much of the ornamental shrubbery, planted out in 1868 and 1869, on the grounds.

The Rtna Springs are sixteen miles from the town of St. Helena (which is reached daily by Napa Branch Road), at the head of Pope Valley. The waters are alkaline. There are two main springs, one of which, with a temperature of 98°, is used for drinking; the other, at 106′, for bathing purposes. A hotel and cottages accom-

modate the traveling public.

Santa Clara County Springs.—Among the leading pleasure renorts in Santa Clara County are Pentincia Canyon, six miles east of San Jose; the Pacific Congress Springs, the Gilroy Hot Springs, and the Madrone Springs. The Pentincia Canyon is a public park belonging to the city of San Jose, and is a very attractive place. It has mineral springs, a natural vapor bath and a comtrol property of the company of the company of the county of the company of the company of the company of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county for this county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county of the county of the county of the county for the county of the county for the county of the c

The Pacilie Congress Springs have long been a favorite place of resort, have a good medicinal water, a beautiful situation, and a commodious and well-kept hotel. The elevation is about 700 feet above the sea. The springs are a mile and half from the village of Saratogy, and six miles north from the Los Gatos Station, on the

Southern Pacific Coast Railroad.

Gilroy Hot Spriugs are fourteen miles from Gilroy Station, on the Southern Pacific Road (Northern Division). The main spring has a temperature of 113°, and persons allited with rheumatism paralysis, scrotial or general debility, find the use of the waters, by drinking and bathing, of great benefit. In addition to the sixteen bath-rooms, provided for guests there is a mud bath, largely patronized by rheamatics. Two cold sulphur springs are also in the neighborhood.

New Almaden Vichy Water Spring is near the quicksilver mine, and has more carbonate of lime in it than is desirable.

The Alum Rock and Madrone Springs are also in Sauta Clara County.

Paraiso Springs, six miles from Soledad, in Monterey County, are in a beautiful shady canyon 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The sulphur baths combine with the soda and iron springs to make this one of the most satisfactory health resorts in the world, and many famous permanent cures are recorded among those 'troubled with rheumatism, liver, kidney and skin diseases. A large hotel and a number of sunny cottages afford most attractive accommodations to visitors. Southern Pacific R. R. to Soledad, then stage to the springs.

The Tassajara Springs, a great wonder, are in the same county. The Paso Robles Springs are in the beautiful valley of the Salinas River, thirty miles from San Luis Obispo, and 228 from San Francisco. They are varied in character, and unequaled for their medicinal value. There are hot sulphur springs at a temperature of 110°; soda and white sulphur springs, an iron or chalybeate spring, a sand spring of 146° temperature, and most distinctive of all, the mud bath, six feet deep and eight feet square, which readily cures the worst cases of rheumatism. The climate is nearly perfect, and the air especially free from malaria. There is a first-class hotel surrounded by a number of cottages suitable for families. Two hundred guests can be accommodated. It is reached by taking the cars of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Soledad, thence by stage eighty-five miles to the springs. Paso Robles, notwithstanding its remoteness from railroads and scaports, has been one of the most noted health resorts of California. Its mud spring, containing a little iodine, has the best water of its class on the coast. In Tehama County are the Tuscan, Hensley and Sulphur Springs.

In Ventura County is Matilija Canyon, remarkable for its fine scenery, its numerous hot and cold mineral springs, and the trout in its streams. There are good accommodations for a small number of visitors at the springs, which are eighteen miles from San Buenaventura. Fifteen miles from the town is a Solfatara, or place where the ground is hot, sulphurous gases are emitted, and sulphur

is found; a sight well worth the visitor's attention.

In Mohawk Valley, Plumas county, forty-two miles from Truckee, at an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, are McClear's Springs, which have a hotel and bath house for the accommodation of visitors. The waters are hot and cold, and have a strong

flavor of sulphur.

Campbell's Springs, twenty-eight miles north from Truckee, have hot sulphur water, and are supplied with bath houses and a hotel. Sanel Springs are in Mendocino; and Colusa County furnishes Wilbur, Cooks, Simmons' Hot Sulphur, and Mrs. Blancks' Hot Sulphur Springs.

San Bernardine Springs, -The Arrowhead Hot Springs, 2,035 feet above the sea, and six miles northward from San Bernardino, have a hotel, bath houses, and two basins walled in with stone, for bathing purposes. Some of the springs are hot and others cold, and the supply of water is abundant. They take their name from a natural formation. The steep mountain side near the springs and behind them is covered with chaparral, except a place perhaps half a mile high and a quarter wide, shaped like an arrow-head, or ace of spades, with the point down, and the figure thus made is visible at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles.

Waterman's Hot Springs, seven miles northward from San Bernardino, and 1.800 feet above the sea, number about forty, and have temperatures ranging from 173° to 200°. The waters contain earbonate of lime, soda and iron. A hotel and bath houses offer

their accommodations to tourists. The Temescal Hot Springs, six miles southward from the San Jacinto tin mines, are in a canyon, have a hotel and fine scenery. Solano County. - Three miles from Vallejo, and five from Benicia,

in Solano County, are the Vallejo White Sulphur Springs, having a mild, tepid sulphur water. Five miles from Suisun, are the Empire and the Congress Springs. The Little Yosemite Soda Springs are in Kern County. Saline Flats in Mojave Valley. Thirteen, fourteen, and twenty miles from Los Angeles respectively, are Encino Spring. Fulton's Sulphur Well, and San Fernando Sulphur Springs. The Santa Barbara Thermal Springs, five miles from the town, are predominantly alkaline. There is a good hotel at the Santa Barbara Springs. San Juan Capistrano Hot Springs, twelve miles northeast from

San Juan (the hottest has a temperature of 135°), attract several hundred campers every summer, most of them the relatives and friends of invalids who want to bathe in the waters. There is no hotel, nor any bath house, except such as each party of visitors provides for itself.

Besides these California springs, many more are to be found on

other parts of the coast,

In Oregon are Wilhoit Springs, twenty-seven miles south of Portland; Beer Spring, Des Chuttes Hot Springs, and Lower Soda Springs thirty miles from Salem.

In Nevada are Cabezon Valley Hot Springs. The Salt Wells and Virgin River Springs, Lincoln County.

The Idaho Hot Springs are in Clear Creek County, Colorado; the LeRoy Mineral Springs in Wyoming; the Salt Lake Hot Springs, near Salt Lake City, and the Gypsum Spring and Bitter Spring in Arizona.



#### INTERIOR TOWNS.

Sacramento.—Sacramento City on the eastern bank of the Sacramento Litrer, the chief inland raliroad centre of California, and the Capital of the State, is a city of 2,000 inhaistants. The State capital, exceled at a cost of \$8,000,000 in its most imposing structure, capital, exceled at a cost of \$8,000,000 in its most imposing structure, be had of the Sierra Nevada and Coast Mountains, and also of adject portions of the Sacramento Valley. In the building are the State Library and Mineralogical Museum, as well as the Italls of the Legislature, and the Chambers of the State Supreme Court. Eastward from the city is the site of Sutter's Fort, of which nothing ward along the eastern bank of the river to Riverside. East Park

and the Capitol Park are other favorite resorts.

San Jose, the county seat of Santa Clara County, sometimes called "The Garden City," has 13,000 inhabitants, is a properous and beautiful town, embowered in trees, and surrounded by a rich horticultural district. The spaciousness and elegance of the gardens, the cleanness of the streets and roads, and the comfortable appearance of the dwellings, indicate that the people have good means. The county has 500 artesiau wells, of which 300 arc within five miles of San Jose, nearly all of them north of a line drawn east and west through the southern part of the town. These wells are used to irrigate strawberry fields, gardens and orchards. The deepest well in the county is 460 feet deep. The vicinity of San Jose has 1,200 acres in strawberries, and the yield sometimes amounts for short periods to forty tons daily. The town was established on November 29, 1777, by order of the Spanish Government, the settlers having been brought by land from Sonora. The town is lighted at night by a central electric light, supported at a height of 150 feet above the ground by a frame of gas pipe.

The town of Santa Clara, three miles west of San Jose, is connected with it by a horse railroad, and by two steam railroads, and by the Alameda, a beautiful wide road lined with large old trees on each side. The oldest buildings are those of the Santa Clara (Jesuit) College, and belonged to the Mission of Santa Clara,

founded in 1777.

The Mission San Jose is the name of the town which has grown up about the Mission of San Jose, fourteen miles northward from the town of San Jose, at the foot of the ridge cast of San Francisco Bay. The adobe church, built about the beginning of the century, was used till 1808, when it was so shattered by an earthquake, that it was torn down and replaced by a wooden defifice.

San Rafael .- The chief town of Marin County, a beautiful place, near the northeastern base of Mt. Tamalpais, is fifteen miles from San Francisco, can be reached by boat and rail, either by way of Saucelito or of San Quentin. Being sheltered by the mountains, it has little wind or fog, and having beautiful natural scenery, as well as many elegant dwellings and gardens, and pleasant people, it is a favorite summer residence for San Franciscans, who come and go every day. The drives in the vicinity of the town, are very romantic, especially on the roads to Ross Valley, (over the hill) to Nicasio, (by the northern route), to White's Hill and to the Lagunitas Reservoir. San Rafael was the site of a Franciscan Mission, established in 1817, to convert the Indians. The mission buildings have now disappeared.

Duncan's Mills, on the bank of the Russian River, in Sonoma County, is the end of an excursion, which hundreds of people make every summer by railroad, eighty miles from San Francisco. The valley of Austin Creek, a tributary of Russian River, attracts many campers.

Stockton, at the head of navigation for large vessels, on the San Joaquin River, is the inland center of the wheat traffic.

Menlo Park, Belmont and Milbrae are stations on the railroad running through San Mateo County, and are chiefly noted for being the country residences of California millionaires. The most luxurious of these places are the estates of Leland Stanford, D. O. Mills, Wm. Sharon, J. C. Flood and John Parrot. The dwellings are in the midst of spacious grounds, which are planted with a large variety of ornamental plants, intersected by extensive drives, open on most of the places to visitors, and a day can be spent there pleasantly driving through the private parks.

Palo Alto. Palo Alto, Spanish for tall timber, suggested by a redwood tree on the bank of San Francisquito Creek, within a few steps of the railroad, is the name of the rural home of Leland Stanford. He has set aside 1,400 acres for the breeding and training of horses, of which he has 500 of the best thoroughbred and trotter blood. Two of his horses cost him \$25,000 each. He employs seventy-five men to take care of his horses; including seven skilled trainers; he has stalls for 450 horses, 300 acres in paddocks, of not more than two acres each, and 750 acres of irrigated land to supply pasture, roots and other food for horses. Though this farm is only six years old, it has beaten the best record of Kentucky for yearling and two-year-old trotters. The peculiar features of the Palo Alto horse farm are, first, its large size; second, its system of paddock practice, so that the colt shall try his speed every day, except during rain, after he is six months old; third, its "short work" in training; fourth, the system of feeding steamed grain to the colts; and fifth, the great care taken of the brood mares, with inclosure in the paddock by day and in the stall by night.

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#### NATURAL WONDERS

Among the natural wonders of California, are to be reckoned: The Yosemite, Geyers, Big Trees, Petrified Porest, etc. Descriptions of these are so common, that they are almost household words, so the reference to them here will be greatly condensed. Those who would like minute particulars and extended descriptions, will find it to their advantage to consult Bancorfs' "New Guide to the Paci-

fic Coast," and Truman's "Tourists' Guide."

Yosemite.—In the opinion of travelers familiar with the places most noted for their natural scenery in other countries, there is nothing elsewhere to equal the Yosemite Valley and its surroundings in the variety and interest of the views to be found within a space fifteen miles long by five wide. This wonderful combination of great cliffs, great waterfalls, dome-shaped mountain peaks, parklike meadows, deep umbrageous canyons and charming nooks, is unlike anything to be found out of California, and its general charactor is almost as different from the Niagara Cataract, from the Chamouni View of Mt. Blanc, from the boiling lava lake of Hawaii, from the Yellowstone Park, from a grove of Sequoia Gigantea, or from the Mt. Diablo birds-eve view over Central California, as a picture is from a piece of music. Yet people will make comparisons in the general interest of things that have no other quality in common; and on the basis of attractiveness that does not diminish with prolouged acquaintance, the predominant judgment of distinguished tourists who have visited Yosemite, is that it has an uneonaled wealth of grand and romantic features within a radius of ten miles from its centre: Switzerland within a radius of fifty miles has more noteworthy sights than are to be found in the Sierra Nevada. but any one of its mountains or valleys, taken separately, is decidedly inferior to the remarkable chasm of the Merced. And yet the valley proper is scarcely accounted among the attractions of the Yosemite.

One of these waterfalls, one of these vertical cliffs, half a mile ligh; one of these dome-shaped mountains, or the chasm itself, as a geological cariosity, would be worthy of world-wide fame; but at Yosemite there are a dozen cliffs, nearly as many entarnets, half as many domes, several lakes and caverns, and numberless minor woulers in and near the valley, besides a multitude of grand snowworld of the state of the state of the state of the state of half, reputed to be the highest waterfall of the Old World, is only 90 foet high, and that of Teguendama, in New Granada, which had the first place in the New World before the discovery of the Yosemite, is only 650. The largest and highest works of human

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art dwindle into insignificance when compared in bulk or elevation with the tremendous precipices of Yosemite. The Cheops pyramid, 498 feet, and the cathedral spire of Strasburg, 466 feet, would be lost in the unnoticed talus of the Capitan, which rises to 3,300 feet,

or of Sentiuel Rock, which ascends to 3,000.

General Effect. - Prof. Whitney says: "The peculiar features of the Yosemite are: first, the near approach to verticality of its walls ; next, their great height, not only absolutely, but as compared with the valley itself : and finally, the very small amount of debris or talus, at the bottom of these gigantic cliff. These are the great characteristics of the valley throughout its whole length; but besides these, there are many other striking peculiarities and features, both of sublimity and beauty which can hardly be surpassed, if equaled, by those of any other mountain scenery in the world,"

The opinion of Starr King was, that "Nowhere among the Alps, in no pass of the Andes, and in no canvon of the mighty Oregon range, is there such stupeudous rock scenery as the traveler now

lifts his eyes to." A State Park.—The Yosemite, with adjacent territory, aver-

aging about two miles in width on each side and at each end of the valley proper, is the property of the State, given by an act of Con-

gress passed June 30, 1864.

The summits of Mt. Watkins, Cloud's Rest, and Mt. Starr King are the eastern corners of the Yosemite Grant : the western corners are not distinguished by prominent landmarks. The level part of the valley is five miles long and less than half a mile wide, its area being 1,141 acres, including 745 of meadow, and 396 of sparse timber, the soil in places being bare granite sand.

Roules. - The Yosemite is a little south of cast from San Francisco, distant 165 miles in a straight line, and 279 by the most traveled route.

Three wagon roads enter the Yosemite Valley at its western end : one on the southern side, from the Big Tree Station (called, also, Clark's); and two, from Big Oak Flat and Coulterville, on the northern side. There are, however, four main stage roads from the San Joaquin Valley, two of them uniting at the Big Tree Station.

The Madera road, which takes most of the travel, has its western terminus at the railroad station of Madera, 185 miles by rail from San Francisco. There are ninety-four miles of staging, the general direction of the road from Madera being northeastward, and the greater part of its length in the basin of the Fresno River. This route has several important advantages over all its rivals. It has the best supply of stages, the most convenient arrangement for railroad transportation, the shortest distance in the level valley, and the most regular grade. The distance from San Francisco is greater by this route than by any other, but the difference is not a matter of much importance.



The Yosamite Valley is and will ever be the marvel and delight of all who have seen as matchless beauty and majesty. Much has been written descriptive of this Nature's greatest handiwork, and yet no one has succeeded in conveying an adequate idea of its prefining grandeur. Indeed its charms must really be seen and felt, for it is an absolute fact that neither pencil nor brush, nor photo-

graphic process can give them faithful portraiture. Standing upon "Inspiration Point," the tourist obtains the first and most impressive view of the Valley, and one that will remain ineffaceably stamped upon his save view of the Valley, and one that will remain inclaceably stimped upon his memory. From this bold promontory the eye falls first on "11 Laptian," the memory. From this bold promontory the eye falls first on "12 Laptian," the work of the control of the property of th horses of the stage Company the journey itself is delightful.

By a new arrangement, inaugurated this season, passengers can make the Round Trip in Four Days, after leaving the railroad, taking in the Valley,

The Big Trees, and all points of interest,

Mariposa Grove of Big Trees is a feature in the Yosemite trip. These giants of the forests are situated a short distance from Clarks, a station on the road, and are visited by all who go to the valley. The stage road winds through and around them so as to take the visitor very near to all the largest trees without leaving his seat. No visitor to California should fail to see these gigantic monarchs,

All Yosemite Tickets good for the Entire Season and over either Madera or Milton Route, at passenger's option.

For Tickets to Yosemite, ahoe, Geysers, Lakeport, and Calaveras Big Trees, apply to

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The time spent on the trip, including a visit to the Mariposa Big Trees is usually fifty honrs. We leave San Francisco at 4 P. M., in a special sleeping car, arrive at 11.45 P. M. at Madera, where our car is switched off without disturbing the passengers, and at 5 we rise, get breakfast and start in the stage at 6. The road is over the level plain, near the Fresno River and the Madera V flume for twelve miles, when we begin to ascend the foothills, after which time we are in the timber with pleasant scenery. Our noon meal is at Foster's, thirty-six miles from Madera; ten miles beyond we reach the village of Fresno Flat; and after twenty-three miles in crossing the divide between the Fresno and the Merced Basins, we reach the Big Tree Station, called also, after its former owner, Clark's Hotel. The present owners are Washburn and Bruce. Here, at an elevation of 4,060 feet above the sea, we stop over night. We leave the next morning at 7 A. M., and reach the valley at noon. Returning, the stage leaves at 6 A. M., and reaches Clark's at noon. The afternoon is spent in visiting the Mariposa Big Trees (to be mentioned hereafter), seven miles distant. The night is passed at Clark's, and the next morning an early start is made for Madera, which is reached at 4.30 P. M., in time to connect with the Southern Pacific Atlantic Express for Los Angeles and Deming. Passengers can remain all night in the sleeping-car, which will reach San Francisco about noon on the following day. The fare for the round trip, including sleeping berth, car fare and stage fare, with the staging to the Big Tree Grove, is \$55. Meals and incidentals are \$6.50 going up, and \$7.75 returning, making \$64.25 for the entire expenses of the round trip, exclusive of hotels, horses and guides in the valley. The stages run daily from the first of April to the last of August, and every other day in September and October, unless when the winter begins unusually early or lingers unusually late, blocking the road with snow. The elevation to be crossed is about 6,500 feet, and snow in midwinter falls to a depth of twenty feet on the higher parts of the route. When the regular stages do not run, the tourist must hire a special conveyance at greater expense, and may have to spend more time on the trip. In the midst of the tourist season the stages do not run by fixed time-tables, but will start and stop in accordance with the wishes of any party numerous enough to make a load. Toll is charged on every traveler going into the vallev, but this is included in the price of the tourist's ticket, if he goes by stage, so that usually, the matter is not mentioned to him. The highest point on the road is between the Big Tree Station and the valley.

The Mariposa wagon road, from the railroad station of Merced (144 mile by rail from San Francisco), is ninety-three miles long, gas has more dust, less timber, and steeper grades than the Maderantorto, and is seldom used, except at times when the Maddens stages are full, or when the tourists wish to visit some place on the Merced line.

The Coulterville wagon road to Yosemite is eighty-eight miles long from the railroad station of Mercels to the valley. It trens through the Mercel Grove, which is seventeen miles from Yosemite village, and contains fifty big trees, two dozen of which are from forty-five to sixty feet in circumference. Although this road has a lower elevation than any other, it had no regular stage line in 1831. Many camping parties prefer it. It was opened in 1874, and was the first road comuleted into the valley.

The Big Oak Flat Road starts from Milton (133 miles by rail from San Francisco), and is eightly five miles long. This roate gets about one-fourth of the travel, being preferred by tourists going to from the Calveras Big Trees, and slaring with the Madera roate the patronage of those who wish to enter and leave the valley by different roads. The clearation reached on this route is higher than on any other, the highest point being Eagle Meadows, 7,400 feet. It runs through the Tuolumne Big Tree Grove, one of the smallest

of the groves of the sequoia gigantea.

Programme.—Those tourists who have a definite programme before reaching the valley, and are with a party prepared to a before reaching the valley, and are with a party prepared to a the same excursions, obtain the most satisfaction from their trip. If only four days are to be spent in the valley, the following programme may be adopted at The first day go to Sentinel Dome, stopping at Union Point and Glacier Point, and making a longer stay at Glacier Point than on the Dome. The second day, the Nevada Fall yon the third, Eagle Point, and on the fourth, Alirror Lake in the early morning, and the Bedial Vell in the afternoon.

If more than four days are to be spent in the valley, then stay over night at the Nevala Fall, and from there go to the summit of Cloud'l. Rest. One day may be given to the Tooloolweack Fall. A day may be devoted to a trip from the village by way of Glacier Foint to the Nevada Fill, crossing the Tooloolweack Crock above its fall. Those who can give two weeks to the valley and its surroundings, should give a favorable consideration to the Toolumne

Meadows.

Out of 100 tourists who visit the Yosemite, eighty go to Glacier Point, as many to the Nevada Fall, twenty to Eagle Point, ten to Cloud's Rest, and three to the top of the Half Dome. The average period in the valley is about four days, some remaining only a single

day, and others months.

First View of the Valley.—The tourist gets some fine views of the valley while descending into it by the wayon roads from Big Oak Flat, and the Big Tree Station; those near Inspiration Point, on the latter road, being by far the most pleasing. The best view from the west, however, is obtained at Od Inspiration Point, near the horse trail, and perhaps half a mile from the wagon road—a place from which many photographs and some oil pictures have been taken. The Capitan, the Bridal Veil, the Virgin's Tears or

Ribbon Fall, the North Dome, Mt. Watkins, the Half Dome, and the lower part of the valley are seen distinctly, and with the best

effect in the afternoon.

There are now no tolls in the valley. To describe the different prominent points of interest usually vaited by fourists, were impossible here; but those who think they can see the valley in one day are not just to themselves. Every visitors should make a trip to the Bridal Veil, Yosemite, Vernal, Nevada, and Tooloodweach Falls; to Mirror Lake and to Glacier or Eagle Point. Those who are interested in the origin of the valley, should read Professor Whitney's most interesting subsidience theory; he having bein irresistibly led to the belief that, at some time, the bottom of the valley to use a homely expression, did in truth, "drop out."

Saddle-horse Charges.—The Board of Yosemite Commissioners, of which the Rev. M. C. Briggs is the Secretary, has published the following as the maximum rates which may be charged by the day for saddle-horses kept in the valley for the accommodation of tourists, who, however, in some cases, may obtain lower figures by

bargaining:

 From any Hotel in the valley to Glacier Point, Sentinel Dome, and return by same route, \$3.00.

2. From valley to Glacier Point, Sentinel Dome, Nevada Fall and

Snow's (passing night at Snow's), \$3.00.

3. From valley direct to Snow's and Nevada Fall, passing by Ver-

nal Fall, and returning to valley the same day, \$3.00.

4. From Snow's to Cloud's Rest and back to Snow's; or valley,

the same day, \$3.00.

5. From valley direct to Cloud's Rest and back to Snow's, \$3.00.

6. From valley direct to Cloud's Rest and back to valley same

day, \$5.00.
7. From Snow's to valley, \$2.00.

 From valley to Upper Yosemite Fall, Eagle Point, and return, \$3.00.

 For the use of saddle horses on the level of the valley, per day, \$2.50.

Carriage Charges.—The Commissioners have published the following schedule of maximum rates for a party of not fewer than four persons who take a carriage to

1. To Bridal Veil Fall and return, each person, \$1.00.

2. To Mirror Lake, \$1.00.

To the Cascades, passing by and stopping at the Bridal Veil, \$3.00.

4. To the Cascades and return, \$2.00.

To Bridal Veil and Artist's Point, \$2.00.

Guide and Trail Charges.—The Commissioners say: "The charge for guide (including horse), when furnished, will be \$3.00 per day. The above charges do not cover feed for horses at Snow's."

## North Pacific Coast



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Commencing Sunday, April 1, 1883, Boats and Trains will run as follows: For SAN RAFAEL (via San Opentin Ferry) #7:05-#8:15-#9:20-#10:25 a.

For San RaFaEL (via San Quentin Ferry) -#7:95-18:15-\*9:20-†10:25 a. m. †1:10-\*1:55-13:15-\*19:05 p. m. (Via Saucelito Ferry)-18:90-\*8:90- a. m. \*9:35-\*5:90-16:40 p. m. From SaN RaFaEL (via San Quentin Ferry)-\*890-18:90-\*19:35-†11:45

From SAN RAFAEL (via San Quentin Ferry) =\*8:00=+8:50=\*16 a. m. \*2:15=12:25=14:25=\*5:20 p. m. (Via Saucelito Ferry) = \*6:50=+7:30=\*8:45 a. m. +6:20 p. m.

(Via Saucellio Ferry) = 0.30 - 1630 - 0.30 a. H. \*Week days. †Sundays only. For SAUCELITO (Week Days) = 850 - 1030 a. m. 130 - 3

For SAUCELITO (Week Days) = 8:50 = 10:30 a. m. 1:30 = 3:35 = 5:20 p. m. (Sundays) = 8:00 = 10:30 a. m. 12:30 m. 2:30 = 4:15 = 6:40 p. m. From SAUCELITO (Week Days) = 7:15 = 9:30 = 11:20 a. m. 2:30 = 4:15 p. m.

(Sundays) = 8:45-11:00 a. m. 1:00-3:15-5:30-7:20 p. m. (Sundays) = extra trip from San Francisco at 7:00 a. m., and on Saturday from Smedicio at 6:15 p. m.

8 50 A. M. Datly, Sundays excepted (via Saucelito Ferry) for Point Reyes and Way Stations, Returning arrives in San Francisco (via Saucelito)

1.45 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted (via San Quentin Ferry) THEOUGH TRAIN, for Duncan Mills and Way Stations. (Through Train from Duncan Mills arrives in San Francisco at 11:55 a.m.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

Stages leaveDuncanMills every moraing except Mondays for Stewart's Point, Point Arens, Cuffey's Cove, Mendocino City and all points on the North Coast, SATURDAY TO MONDAY EXCURSIONS.

Excursion Tickets sold on Saturdays and Sundays, good to return following Monday. Fairfax, \$1; Camp Taylor, \$2; Point Reyes, \$2.50; Tomales, \$3.50; Duncan Mills, \$4.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Mills, \$3.

DAVID NYE, F. B. LATHAM, Gen'l Superintendent, Gen'l Pass, and Tht. Agt.

General Offices, 408 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guides.—In the hotels the charge per day is \$3.50. One guide will suffice for twelve tourists. The horses may often be obtained for less than \$3.00, if there is a party. It is the duty of the guide to see that the saddles are all right before mounting, to assist the party in moenting, to carry the lunch, to see that the saddles on to tilp to far back while going up hill, nor too far forward while going down, to take charge of the horses at the stopping places, to assist in preparing the lunch, and to point out the places of interest. The Yoesmite guides, generally are althouristic of interest. The Yoesmite guides, generally are althouristic of interest. The Yoesmite guides, generally are althouristic of the country, beyond the common trails. It is their general policy to start as late, stop as often, stay as long, and make the work as eavy a possible for themselves and horses.

Horses,—The Yosemite horses are generally old nags of little use for other parposes, and they pay for themselves three or four times over in a season. They are much safer for the average tourist than spirited young horses would be. There are wagon roads from ead to end of the valley, but the tourist who visits Clacier Point, Seninel Dome, the Neward Fall, (Gloud's Rest, the top of the Half these include the chief attractions, must go afoot or on horseback; and the latter is the easier and more satisfactor, and for ladies and

men not of robust health is the only possible conveyance.

Big Trees.—Next in importance, perhaps to the Yosemite, come the Big Tree Groves, which have no parallel elsewhere in the world. Those which are commonly visited by tourists are the Calaveras and Mariposa. In all, there are nine groves of the Big Trees. The most northern is the Calaveras Grove, containing 100 trees of large size, besides many smaller ones. Twenty of these are more than 250 feet high; one is 325, another 319; a third 315, and a fourth 307. The largest in diameter has a circumference of sixty-one feet, and the state of the state o

The visit to the Mariposa Big Trees is included in the round trip to the Yosemite by the way of Madera and Clark's Hotel, it being seven miles distant from the latter place. It has 427 trees, the largest thirty-four feet through, and the highest 272 feet. The grant made by Courress to the State is nearly two miles equare, those of the Calaveras Grove. but are numbered, and have all been

measured in height and circumference.

The remaining groves are the Stanislaus Grove, five miles south of the Calaveras Grove. The Tuolumne Grove on the line of the

# San Francisco & North Pacific

RAILROAD.

The Only Direct, and the Shortest, Quickest and Best Equipped Broad Gauge Road to the Immense Redwood Forests of Sonoma County, and the Eeautiful Scenery of the Russian River.

THIS ROAD PASSES THROUGH THE TOWNS OF PETALUMA, SANTA ROSA, FULTON, WINDSOR, HEALDSBURG, GEYSERVILLE, CLOVERDALE AND GUERNEVILLE.

#### STAGE CONNECTIONS

Mark West Springs, Sebastopol, Skaggs' Springs, Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Soda Bay, Lakeport, Upper Lake, Whitters' Springs, Bartlett Springs, Ukiah, Little Lake, Sauel, Cahto, Eureka, Navarro Ridge, Mendocino City, Kibesellah, Westbort, and the Gevsers.

Boats and Trains leave San Francisco for the above points as follows:

7.05 a. m., via San Rafael Ferry, Market Street Wharf. 2.45 p. m., via Donahue Ferry, Washington Street Wharf, and 4.50 p. m., via San Rafael Ferry, Market Street Wharf.

8.20 a. m., via Donahue Ferry, Washington Street Wharf.

Round Trip Tickets, to the Geysers in and out via Cloverdale, \$8.50 Round Trip Tickets, in via Cloverdale, and return via Calistoga and Napa Valley, \$12.50

#### Sonoma Valley Railroad,

For the Old Town of Sonoma, and Glen Ellen, passing through the finest Vineyards in the State.

Boats and Trains leave San Francisco from Washington Street Wharf, as follows:

WEEK DAYS-2.45 p. m. SUNDAYS-S.20 a. m.

ARTHUR HUGHES,

General Manager.

PETER J. McGLYNN,

Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ager

Big Oak Flat road. The Merced Grove, on the Coulterville wagon road. The Fresno Grove, ten miles southeast from the Mariposa Grove; this has 600 trees. The Kings River Grove is fifty miles south of the last-namel, and two other groves are found in the

north and south forks respectively, of the Tule River.

The Geysers.—The Geysers of Sonoma County are 101 miles by each of the two commonly traveled routes from San Francisco, and the hotel is 1,692 feet above the sea. They are situated on a branch of the Pluton River, which empties into Russian River. The Clower-lale stage road to the Geysers has seventeen miles of distance, and 1,400 feet of ascent; the Calistopa Road has twenty-three miles of distance, 2,900 feet of ascent, and 1,500 of descent. The former is the easier and more expeditions route. Both roads are remarkable for the depth, steepness and crookedness of the canvons, on the sides of which the narrow roads wind their way.

The word "geyser," is defined in Webster's Dictionary to be "a fountain which spouts forth boiling water," but there is no such fountain in Sonoma County. The Geysers of the Pluton basin are a collection of huudreds of springs, many of them scalding hot, most of them strongly flavored with various minerals, differing in their flavors as in their temperatures, and accompanied by blow-holes, from which hot steam and sulphurous vapors arise. They are found on what may be considered a solfatara, the soil of which is hot over an area of about a quarter of a mile square. The springs are mostly in the bottom of ravines, while the blow-holes, from some of which large quantities of steam issue with a roaring noise, are on the hill-sides. With the steam come vapors which deposit sulphur and other substances on the mouths of the outlets. The springs contain an abundance of alum, magnesia, tartaric acid, epsom salts, ammonia, nitre, iron and sulphur. There is a boiling black sulphur spring, roaring and tearing continually; a boiling white sulphur spring; a witches' caldron, seven feet in diameter and of unknown depth; a steamboat geyser, blowing off steam, so heated as to be invisible until it is six feet from the mouth; a boiling alum spring, and an eye-water boiling spring, famous for its curative effects upon weak eves. Many parts have been dedicated to the Devil's use, and you here have an early and an earthly opportunity of making acquaintance with the Devil's Arm-chair, Devil's Kitchen, Devil's Oven, Devil's Pulpit, Devil's Canopy, and Devil's Inkstand. In short, you begin to think that it is not impossible that you may meet the Devil himself before you escape from such informal regions.

The Geysers have generally been considered the greatest wonder of California after the Yosembra and Big Trees, and have attracted a large number of visitors, many of whom find less to interest them in the springs and steam vents, than in the drives from Cloverdale and Calistoga. The hotel and springs are in a narrow canyon, where the summer heat is intense, though the nights are cool.

To reach them, take the San Francisco and North Pacific Road to Cloverdale, or the California Pacific to Calistoga, thence by stage.

The trip can be made in two days.

Besides these, there are the "Little Geysers," not far away, and the Lassen Geysers in Shasta County, which are thus described: "Three or four miles west of Lake Solfatara, at an elevation of 6,000 feet, there is a huge geyser canyon with hundreds of springs still in action. The whole canyon, comprising a space of thirty acres, is underlaid with a stratum of boiling mud. Here may be seen numerous cavities or depressions, through which boiling water and gas escape from below. There are also many smaller basins. through which steam jets find their way to the surface. There are, besides, many large cauldrons which are now inactive. Perhaps the most curious feature of this geyser canyon is that through its center runs a large stream of cool water, in close proximity to numerous hot water streams. A mile or two to the southwest of the canvon is Bumpus' Hell, an opening in the rock through which issues a stream of sulphurous acid which crystalizes and leaves on the rock a deposit of solid sulphur."

Petrified Forest. Six miles from Calistoga, in Sonoma County, on a mountain about 1,500 feet above the sea, and in the midst of oak, fir, and other timber, is the Petrified Forest, a name given to a region about four miles long and a mile wide, over which are scattered the fragments of perhaps 100 petrified trees. In many cases nothing is left of a tree save numerous chips, or piles of petrified fragments, somewhat like heaps of firewood ju small pieces. Besides these separated fragments, there are portions of about a dozen trunks, some of them partly buried in the ground, the largest being about fifty feet long and six feet through. All are broken by numerous transverse fractures. The circumstances indicate that a flood of volcanic sand mixed with water, flowed into the ancient forest, and buried it to a depth of perhaps forty or fifty feet; that the sand hardened into rock; that the trees above the rock decayed and disappeared; that the trunks enclosed in the rock decayed and were replaced by deposits of stony matter; that, in the course of ages, the sandstone, surrounding the trunks, and some of the soil under them, was washed away gradually; that the petrified trunks left without support, fell down and broke transversely by the shock; that a new forest grew up about them, and that by the continuation of crosion, the material of many of these trunks was moved from the places in which it fell, so that nothing can now be found of them save scattered fragments. There is neither a cluster of petrified trunks near together, nor an erect petrified trunk. The chief attraction is one trunk, about fifty feet long and six feet through. A microscopic examination has shown that this tree was akin to the redwood, which grows now in the vicinity.

Mud Velemoes. - The most remarkable natural curiosity of San Diego County, is the group of mud volcanoes in the desert, five miles west from Volcano Station, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, a tation not marked on the ordinary time-tables. These mud volcanoes, called also fumaroles or salses, are vents through which steam
and gas escape, through what seems to be a pond of thick, hot mud.
It is dangerous to approach these vents, as the crust may give way
under a num's weight and let him down into the mud which has a
temperature higher than that of boiling water. H. G. Hanks, State
Mineralogist, was badly burned on one foot in January, 1881, while
ex-uninng one of these vents, and had a narrow escape with his life.
The country in the neighborhood is larron and undertessing, said
cones are curiously fringed with little crystals of sulphur and salts
denosited from the fumes.

Below Sea Level.—Another natural curiosity of San Diego Country in the deep desert, in its lowest point about 300 feet below the level of the sea. At Fink's Spring, on the Southern Paeific Railroad, the devation is 250 feet below the ocean level. This was undoubtedly part of the Gulf of California, but the Colorado River deposited and and modal along its banks, until they rose nearly of several hundred square miles in what is now California and Lower California, were ent of from the gulf and converted into a lake, which received less water from the rains than it tost by evaponation, and therefore dried out leaving its bed have. One twenty or thirty years, on an average, the Colorado River riess high energy of the colorado River ries when the colorado River riess high energy are or coloradors.

## OREGON, ETC.

Columbia River.—No navigable river on our continent, and probably, none anywhere, presents to the traveler who views its banks from a boat, a finer combination of grandeur, with beauty in its secency, than the Columbia. The Hudson, Mississippi, St. Lawrence and Ohio, are each inferior to it in many important respects. The Palisades of the Hudson and the hills of the Ohio sisk into insignificance when compared with the cliffs and mountains of the great view of Oregon. Mr. Hood, Mr. Adams, Mt. St. Helens in the landscape. The average width of the stream below the Cascales is about a unit, and the lands on both sides rise to an elevation sufficient to give extensive views, and these change rapidly when passing up or down the river on the swift and comfortable steamers of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. At the Dalles the stream is compressed into a very narrow channel, and there, as

well as at the Cascades, makes a considerable descent over rapids, the banks as well as the waters, taking new and wild forms.

Cascade Range. - The chain of mountains called the Sicrra Nevada in California, is known as the Cascade Range in Oregou, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska; and while the general level is lower north of latitude 40° than in the Californian Alps, the grand and solitary peaks are more numerous. The most noted peaks of Oregon are Mt. Hood, thirty miles south of the Columbia River, and Mt. Jefferson, forty miles south of Hood, both on the summit of the chain, and both rising to a height of about 12,000 feet, and nearly a mile above the level of the adjacent mountain ridges. They are covered with snow through the greater part of the year, and are visible from large areas in the Willamette Valley, in the scenery of which they are promiuent and attractive features. Erroncous reports that Hood is 17,500 feet, and Jefferson 15,000 feet high, have been published. Both have glaciers on their northern slopes, and both are dormant volcanoes. It is said that steam rises occasionally in large quantities from Mt. Hood, as if the water from the melting snows ran down to the region of internal heat.

Hood River.—On the bank of Hood River, about thirty miles from Portland, in a region rich in romantic scenery, is the Hood River House, which has accommodation for fifty guests. Situated only ten miles from the summit of Mt. Hood, with that peak and

Mt. Adams in full view, it is a favorite resort.

Tillamook Bay.—Tillamook Bay, seventy miles west from Portland, and forty-five miles south of Astoria, is coinsidered the most attractive place in Oregon, for sportsmen generally, combining as it does a variety of attractions. When made accessible from the Willamette Valley, by rail, it will probably become the leading pleasure resort of the State.

Clatsop Beach.—Every summer, many Portlanders go to the Clatsop Beach, on the Pacific, south of the mouth of the Columbia, where the Seaside House has excellent accommodations for 150 guests at a time. The place had 800 visitors in 1882. Elk. deer. bear and

duck are abundant in the vicinity.

Wilhoit Springs,—The most noted health resort of Oregon is the Wilhoit Springs, thirty-seven miles south from Portland. A hotel offers its accommodations to visitors, and many campers go to

the place every season.

Portland.—Oregon is justly proud of her leading city. Its tree-lined streets, its many elogant and costly private dwellings and its prosperous business air, make it an attractive place to the stranger. It is thirty years since Portland was incorporated, and its growth, though not brilliant, which it never can be, being altogether out of the property of the propert

importance, but it must always be the outlet for the trade of the Willamette Valley, upon the agricultural and manufacturing resources of whose four millions of acres, this quiet city of the great northwest must look for its permauent prosperity.

Astoria, fifteen miles from the mouth of the Columbia, derives its importance from the salmon canning business, which is larger than in any other place in the world. It was named for John Jacob Astor, who sent an excedition out in 1811, to establish

a fur-trading post. It has 5,000 inhabitants.

Washington.—The most striking features in the scenery of Washington are the great snow peaks of Mt. Baker, 10,720 feet high; Mt. Rainier, 14,444 feet; Mt. St. Helens, 10,000 feet; and Mt. Adams, 13,206 feet, all dormant volcances, which are scattered along the line of the Cascade Range. Adams, St. Helens and Rainier are visible from the Columbia River, and also from the country near the southern part of Puget Sound. St. Helens is seen directly in front of vessels entering the Columbia River, and, as seen from the lower part of that stream, or from the sea, is the most imposing snow peak on the coast south of Alaska.

Though not so high as Shasta, Rainier, Adams or Hood, Mt. St. Helens is at least, in symmetry, the most beautiful of all. It has apparently been formed from a single crater, around which its lavas have built up an exact cone.

crater, around which its lavas have built up an exact cone.

In Washington, Scattle is the coming town. No place on the
coast has made such rapid progress during the past year. The
value of real estate has more than doubled, and large capital is
already seeking investment there.

Arizona.—The Southern Pacific Railroad passes through much

of the most unattractive land in Arizona, and the traveler should not estimate the value of the whole territory by the country visible from the cars on that line. The region intersected by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad about latitude 35°, is far more interest-

ing.

Ruins.—Arizona abounds with the remains of buildings and irrigation ditches constructed by the red men centuries since, probably before the time of Columbus. These ruins have not been carefully studied, and the information about them is fragmentary. Twelve miles from Florence is the Casa Grainde (big house), sixty-live feet may be used to be used to

Six miles east of Phœnix are the ruins of a large town. One building, that was about 275 feet long and 130 wide, now makes a mound thirty feet high. Other ruins are found eighteen miles east, forty miles east, eight miles south, twenty miles south, and twenty

miles north from Prescott.

The best of the buildings erected in Arizona by the Spaniards, is the mission at San Xavier del Bac, commenced in 1768, and finished in 1798.

The Zuñi Indians, in northeastern Arizona and in western New Mexico, inhabit peculiar villages, usually built on cliffs, with houses which have no doors in the lower stories, but are entered by means of ladders.

#### CAMPING.

Outdoor Life,-Camping is, and will, probably, long continue to .. be, a common amusement in California-more common here than in any other civilized land. A multitude of circumstances, not found elsewhere in combination, concur to make it attractive. Among these, are the lack or great rarity of rain, dew or severe cold, the dryness of the soil, and clearness of the sky in the camping season, from May to October inclusive; the number of umbrageous and romautic sites in many parts of the State, even near the cities, convenient for campers and open to them without charge; the multitude of interesting places accessible to none, save campers; the quantity and variety of game, and the opportunities to change climate by moving short distauces; and the facility of getting camping supplies and experienced camper companions, and of mingling business with pleasure while camping. A large proportion of Californians have spent weeks without sleeping in a house while prospecting, exploring, mining, hunting, lumbering, emigrating, taking their cows, sheep or bees to new pastures, or seeking health, or pleasure at the sea-side, at medicinal springs, in the mountains or canyons. Probably the average number of those who go into camp every spring or summer in California is 10,000; perhaps, twice as many. Napa, Lake, Marin, Santa Cruz, Monterey and Los Angeles Counties have each at least 1,000 campers for health or pleasure annually.

Among the places in special favor with campers—it is not to be supposed that any complete list can be made of them—are the Yosenite Valley and the State Big Tree Grove in Mariposa Country Earliest Springs, the shores of Cotar Lakes and Cobb Valley in Lake; Bartiest Springs, the shores of Cotar Lakes and Cobb Valley in Lake; Grove in Common in Marin; the banks of Russian River and the vicinity of Fort Ross in Sonoma; the valley of Russian River and the vicinity of Fort Ross in Sonoma; the valley of Russian River and the mountains in Santa Cruz; the cypress grove in Montercy; the and Santa Catalian, Island in Low Anvelse. The basin of San and Santa Catalian, Island in Low Anvelse. The basin of San

Gregorio Creek, in San Mateo County, abounds with numerous good camping sites, varying in their attractions and offering facilities for frequent and convenient changes. It is a favorite resort for campers from San Francisco, who unually leave the rulinoad at Redwood Gregorio camping district. The most noted elevated camping grounds in the Coast Range are in the vicinity of Skyland, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, Cobb Valley, Howell Mountain, (all those are about 2,000 feet above the sea,) and Clear Lake Valley, about 1,500 feet up. The best hunting grounds are in the Ed River streams in the redwoods, and in the northeastern part of Shasta.

Camping Tours,—It is a common custom for campers to move at short intervals, staying in one place not more than two or three days, and then not traveling more than a day's journey to new seenery, new hunting and fishing grounds. In this way they can become familiar with a considerable scope of country in a month or two, and find something new at every stopping place. Some parties and families that go camping every summer, take a different direction every year, so as to see the Sierra, the relwood, and the

beach in all their most attractive phases.

Time for Camping .- The time for camping depends on the place, and the amount of rain in the preceding winter. The best is that immediately after the ground has become dry and the weather warm enough, and before the heat and dust of the midsummer have arrived. When the rains have been abundant through the winter and have continued until April, the muddy roads and moist ground warn pleasure-seekers to stay at home till May. On the other hand, if the rains of February and March have been light, the first week of April may be a good time to start, especially for the region south of Santa Barbara. In the Sierra Nevada, at an elevation of 4,000 feet or more, snow storms, freezing nights and soaked soil, are not uncommon in the early part of June. At a distance of ten miles from the ocean, or further inland, the best time is from May to July; but near the beach, from Monterey northward, the canyons remain green through the year, and camping may be gleasant till the end of October.

Saddles.—The best of all saddles for men, and for all who ride satrile, is the Californian. The cinch or girth holds better, and can be drawn tighter with less effort, the stirrup is easier and the seat more comfortable than in the English saddle. The last is sorflat may be consulted to the constant of the constant of the as does a Californian saddle, which, with its high pommel or cantle may be too small for a large rider. It would be well for inexperienced riders that the saddle blanket should be tied to the front of the saddle so that it cannot be lost; and, if steep mountains are to be climbed, there should be a crupper to prevent the saddle from styping forward, and a breast-tamp to keep the cinch from slipping styping forward, and a breast-tamp to keep the cinch from slipping

If a saddle is to be used sometimes for riding and for packing occasionally, then the Californian, or the McClellan army saddle may be selected, the latter being better if there is much packing. The Californian saddle, by attaching rings to it may be easily converted

into a pack-saddle.

Persons not accustomed to the saddle, may ride almost continuously for a week without being chafed by patting a cushion two inches thick, packed with the best horse-hair and filled in two equal halves on a Childrenian saddle. A lady who had never been satride on a horse, and had not ridden for years, role twenty-even miles the first day without chaing on such a cashion, to reach the thereto the state of the same party, riding in the same way, were extremely some after riding eighteen miles without cushion, and could not make their appearance the next day, nor ride with comfort while in the value.

When four or five ladies are together in a camping party, well supplied with horses, there is a great saving in baggage, as well as in other respects, if they ride astride. The side saddle has many objectionable features, without anything to recommend it save its conventional authority. It is hard on the horse, and tiresome and dangerous to the rider. No women make a more graceful appearance on horseback than the Hawaiiaus, all of whom ride astride, Miss Isabella Bird, the noted traveler and authoress, after becoming accustomed to a man's saddle would not have any other; and Californian ladies who have had a similar experience, entertain a similar feeling in reference to their comfort on horseback, though many of them will not ride astride where "society" can observe and criticise them. Ladies riding astride, should have three cotton batting pads, each about eight inches long, five wide, and two or three inches thick, with strings. One pad to protect the calf of each leg, and one to be fastened on the pointed of the saddle.

Tents. -The simplest tent, and the one best adapted for the use of small parties, is that known as the "A" pattern, called also the "gable-end," or "dog-kenuel" tent. It is supported by two upright poles, six feet in height, with a ridge-pole to connect their tops. Poles to serve as supports can be cut in the woods, but it is more convenient to take them along, and to have them bound at each end with an iron ferrule, and fitted with iron pegs, half an inch in diameter, projecting from each end of the upright with holes to correspond in the ferrules on the ridge-pole. The tent should be strengthened at the seams and edges with rope, and when carefully staked, possesses great strength, which, however, is seldom needed when in use for pleasure parties, as, a short distance from the coast, high winds are almost as rare as rains, from May to October. A tent seven feet long and eight feet wide on the ground, will accommodate three persons. As a general rule, it is more convenient to have several small tents than one large one.

The proprietors of the camping grounds at Taylorville, at Cypress Point, and at Soquel, have tents to let for the accommodation of campers, and board can be obtained in the vicinity by those who

wish to avoid the trouble of cooking.

Personal Outfil.—Of primary use during even a short stay from home, are a change of outer and under-olthing, handkerchiefs, towels, soap, cup, tooth-brush, clothes-brush, whisk-broom, slip-pers, paper, ink, pens, pencils, euvelopes, postal cards, postage stamps, pins, needles, thread, thimble, tape, seissors, buttons, watch key, large sheath-kuife, matches and money. The personal outfit should also include rubber shoes, an overcost or clock with clock-stray, and for ladies, an umbrella, for protection against the sun. A bottle of ammonis, as a cure for the stings and bites of insects, and a bot of carabolic salve for bruises, may also be of serious designs and such as the control of the strains of the

For lights, candles are preferable to coal oil and oil lamps, on account of their smaller bulk, and for other obvious reasons. If the camp is to be without facilities for lampley-work, the clothing should be selected with reference to that fate. Fine white cotton or linen should make way for coarse, dark-colored cotton, or a mix-ture of cotton and wood, which are better adapted for rough wear,

easier to wash, and not apt to show a little dirt.

Provisions.—In selecting a stock of provisions, all canned goods should be tested before starting, to make certain that they are of proper quality. Baling powder, should be taken if bread is to be made. Butter, if not obtained near the camp, should be kept in strong brine. If lunch is to be eaten on the road, before reaching the camping ground, a separate package should be prepared.

Cooking Utensils.—The cooking utensils best suited for camping parties are the coffee-pot, stew-pan, frying-pan, gridiron, soup-pot, Dutch-oven and cooking-stove. The pots and pans that are to be exposed to the action of fire, should be provided with sacks or coverings, to keep them from contact with other articles. The Dutch-oven, a skilled for east-iron, about a foot in width and four inches deep, with a cover to hold burning coals, is useful for baking ment, bread or beans. If a sheet-iron stove is to be purchased, it may be well to order one after the pattern recommended by John M. Gould.

Tableware.—The quantity and description of tableware needed, depends on circumstances; but thought should be given to plates,

cups, knives, forks, spoons, napkins and table-cloths.

Beč-ding.—For bedding purpose, it is usual to carry blankets and sometimes sheets and pillows, or pillow-cases. Conforters, male of cotton batting, quilted in chintz, are better than blankets because they are smoother and less liable to abour dust and dirt, weather, comforters will not answer for camping. For a matters, it is usually sufficient to take along an empty seek and fill it with. 154

hay, straw or dry grass, at or near the camping ground. A pillowcase may be filled in the same way. It is often desirable to place a rubber or oilcloth under the mattress, to keep out moisture, and if no mattress can be obtained, and the bed must be made on the ground, this precaution becomes necessary.

Tools.-The tools most useful for a camping expedition, are an axe, hatchet, saw, spade, auger, gimlet, nails, screw-driver and screws A sail needle, twine and rope may also be needed. A little book How to Camp Out, by John M. Gould, published by Scribner, Armstrong & Co., though designed for campers on the Atlantic Slope, contains much that may be of service to camping parties in California.

The Camping Party. The experience, tastes, habits and purposes of campers differ so much, that it is impossible to give a brief summary of advice that would be suitable to every case,

Nevertheless the following are good general rules.

First-See that the company includes persons competent to do the work that may have to be done. If you go with a wagon, there should be a man who knows how to attend a horse, mend harness, and take care of a wagon. If you go with pack animals, there should be an experienced packer.

Second-It is well to understand, before hand, how the work is to be distributed, so that there will be no room for controversy, or excuse for shirking, and no unfair burden on the generous. If there are ladies in the party, it may be better to have a hired cook.

Third—It is well to see that no morose or quarrelsome person be admitted into the party; for one such will destroy the pleasure of all others.

Fourth-Prefer the companionship of old friends, or of those who have strong motives for keeping up kindly relations with you.

Fifth-Be careful, before starting, to see that the supplies are

sufficient in quantity, and good in quality.

Santa Cruz Camping Tour .- Of the many camping grounds within easy reach of San Francisco, those in the Santa Cruz Mountains deserve special mention. They are so numerous that parties often spend several weeks there, changing their camp every few days from one location to another. Many of the most attractive spots are but a short distance off the public road, and quite easy of access. Approaching the mountains by way of San Mateo, Half Moon Bay and Pescadero, one meets with very fine scenery, and every few miles a stream of clear, sweet water is encountered, After leaving the village of San Mateo, the road skirts the San Mateo Creek for some distance, and then curves among the hills until it reaches an altitude of 2,000 feet above the bay. Thence it descends through a narrow pass towards the Pacific, striking the coast at Half Moon Bay. From that point the road turns southward to the village of Pescadero, near which there are excellent camping and fishing grounds. At the foot of a bluff, two miles

from Pescalero, is a beach composed of pebbles worn smooth by the action of the surf. Among them are found agates, carnelians and jasper, too small to be of value, but often beautiful specimens. On the neighboring analis may be found aloaine shells and some of the period of the period of the surface of the surface of the dara are well stocked with fish when the tides come up from the sea, and the surf along the shore affords excellent sport with hook

and line.

From Pescadero to Santa Cruz is an easy day's journer, and on the road one passes some excellent camping grounds. A drive of a few miles from Pesculero, brings the traveler into the very heart of a few miles from Pesculero, brings the traveler into the very heart of the redwood forests, that cover the western alopse of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Some of the trees crosed lifteen feet in diameter, and monarest branch, being often 150 feet. In places they are thickly grouped, and their dense foliage forms a canopy that shats out all snalight, and excludes all sound except that of the surf. The wagon road lessla along the coast hills, or across the beach, passing sometimes over anzwe terraces between the mountains and the Pacific, which man't the gradual retrogression of the ocean during are glimpses of sensory.

The journey back to San Francisco can be made by way of the Santa Clara Valley. The mountains in that direction rise to a height of 3,000 feet. On portions of the road, forests completely shit out the senercy. Some very deep gorges come in view, and there are several well-watered undulating valleys satisfate for completed on the several well-watered undulating valleys satisfate for comcomes in sight, and the party way return by way of San Jose.

Maria Gunty Campling Tour,—Another pleasant camping excarsion, which need not coury more than a week, nor take the excarsionist far from San Francisco, can he made in Maria County. The road from Saucelito to Bollana works up leavy grades to the summit of a high ridge, and then crosses a deep ravine close to the summit of a high ridge, and then crosses a deep ravine close to the summit of a high ridge, and then crosses a deep ravine close to the summit of a high ridge, and then crosses a deep ravine close to the summit and the summit of the summit of the summit of the summit of weather, the Fardlones, the Cliff House, and the various light-houses are ulainly in 2 and 1 and 1 and 2 and 2

Olema, alout ten miles distant from Bolima, is reached by a road almost perfectly level, and about a mile from tolema is an excellent camping ground. A mile or two further on is a range of hills nearly 2,000 feet high, the ascent of which is steep in places; it may, therefore, be as well to leave some of the heaver laggage at the village of Olema. Descending their western slope, you come to Beav Juley, another excellent camping ground, with a mountain stream of clear, cold water, near which hare and rabbit are plentiful. From Bear Valley the road leads over a second range of hills, but only a few handred feet high, and of easy grade. A

156 CAMPING,

short distance from their summit you come to the peninsula of Point Reyes, a narrow plateau, from most points of which the ocean is in view on both sides. Here are some of the best dairy ranches in California; the moisture from the fogs causing the grass to grow until late in the summer. On the southern slope of the plateau is Drake's Bay, named after the famous navigator, who is said to have visited it in 1577. Here is a beautiful camping ground, good fishing, and abundance of timber. Water sometimes fails but a supply can be obtained at any of the ranch-houses near by. The vicinity of Drake's Bay is a favorite resort for Italian fishermen, who supply the San Francisco market. The light-house and fog-whistle at the extreme point of the peninsula are well worth a visit. The keeper's residence is high above the sea and commands one of the finest sea views on the coast of California. Flights of wooden steps lead down to the light-house, which is on a ledge of rock several lumidred feet below. The distance from Olema to Point Reves is about tifteen miles.

From Oleons the party, may return by the road leading to Ross Lunding, over White's Hill, at the foot of which is a fine grove of relwoods. At the junction station, a nule and a half from Pairfax, on the line of the North Pacific Coast Railway, the read to Ross Laming turns off at right angles. Less than half a mile from this hand the party of the party of the party of the party of the hand which is a favortic camping ground. From Oleons to Ross Valley is about twenty miles, and from the valley to the camping ground live miles. The last two or three miles have several steep grades, and time should be allowed to reach the halting place before dark. Lagoniza (little Lakes) Roservoir is at the foot of Mt. Tamalpais, and the camping ground is reached on the benks of a vicinity is some beautiful navickles scenery, nebuty of timber, and

an abundant supply of water,

and statistics of vicinity is another favorite camp ground. This place is not the bank of Russian River, only five miles from its mosth, and eighty from San Francisco. Austin Creek, which englies into Russian River about a mile from the mills, is in the heart of the redwoods, and affords most romantic camping sites for exercal miles. Duncan Mills is the terminas of the North Vacific Cast Railroad, which is built on a rocky road-bod, entirely free from thest, and through a region abounding in varied and picture from the control of the contro

Innting.—The best hunting ground in California is in the Coast Mountains and valleys from Mendocino to Del Norte County inclusive; in Oregon, its southwestern quarter; in Washington, a strip about thirty miles while in the foot-bills, along the western slope of the Cascades; in British Columbia, the southwestern corner of the maintand; in Idaho, an extensive district near its centre; and in

Arizona, the White Mountains.

### TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Modes of Conveyance, Distances and Rates of Fare, from San Francisco to places of resort and intermediate stations. ABBREVIATIONS.

ence R. R.

C. N .- Cal. Northern Road. . P .- Central Pacific.

C. P. and N. - Central Pacific and C. P. & O. D.-Central Pacific & Oregon

Division. C. P. & S. P .- Central Pacific & Southern Pacific.

Cal. P. -California Pacific Railway. Cal. P. & N .- California Pacific and

Northern. C. P. & V. D .- Central Pacific & Vi-Salla Division.

L. A. & I.-Los Angeles & Independ-N, P, C,-North Pacific Coast Rail-

road. P. C .- Pacific Coast Steamship Co. S. & C. -Stockton & Cop seropolis R, R,

S. F. & N. P .- San Francisco & North Pacific R, R, S. P. -S ruthern Pacific R. R., Northern Division.

S. P. C.—South Pacific Coast R. R. S. & P.—Sagramento & Placerville. M -Miles; f.-Fare.

Alameda,—Alameda Co., C. P., 11 miles; fare, 15 cents. Anaheim.—Los Angeles Co., C. P. & S. P., 498 M.; f. \$34.50; or by P. C. Stesmer to Anaheim Landing, 396 M.; Stage, 13 M.; f. \$30.00. Bartlett Springs —Lako Co., Cal. P. to Calistigs, 73 M.; Stage, 46 M.; or S. F. & N. P. to Cloverdane, 83 M.; Stage 67 M.; f. \$10,00.

Belmont.—San Marco Go, S. P., 25 M.; f. 90 cts. Benleit.—Solare Co., G. P. & N., 33 M.; f. 81.03. Berkeley.—Alameth Go, U. P. & N., 11 M.; f. 20 cts. Big Trees.—Calavera Co., G. P. & S. & C., 121 M.; Stage, 47 M.; f. \$11.50.

Big Trees.—Santa Craz Co., S. P. C., 75 M.; f. \$3.25. Brooklyn.—Alameda Co., C. P., 9 M.; f. 15 cts. Calistoga.—Napa Co., Cal. P., 73 M.; f. \$3.50.

Chic .-Butto Co., C. P. & O. D., 215 M.; f. \$8.50. Claverdale. - Sanoma Co., S. F. & N. P., 90 M : f. \$4.25.

Crystal Springs .- San Mateo Co., S. P., 21 M. to San Mateo; Stage, 4 M.; f. \$1.40.

Donner Lake.—Nevada Co., C. P. to Summit, 195 M.; Stage, 2 M.; f. \$13.70. Duncan's Mills.—Sonoma Co., N. P. C., 80 M.; f. \$3.75.

Folso.u.—Sacra mento Co., C. P. an.l S. & P., 103 & M.; f. S6.09. Fort Ross.—sonoma Co., N. P. C., to Duncan's Mills, S0 M.; Stage, 16 M.; f. \$5,50.

Geyser Springs .- Sonoma Co., Cal. P., to Calistoga, Stage, 27 M.; or S. F. & N. P., to Clover. lule, Stage, 15 M.; f. either way, \$1.50, Gilroy Hot Springs .- santa Clara Co., S. P. to Gilroy, 80 M.; Stage, 14 M.; f. 85.0).

Glenbrook.-Lake Co., Cal. P. to Calistoga, 68 M.; Stage, 29 M.; f. \$7.50 Harbin Springs. - Lako Co., Cal. P. to Calistoga, 63 M.; Stage, 24 M.; f. \$5.70. Haywards. - Named a Co , C. P., 21 M.; f. 65 ct ..

Highland Springs.—Lake Co., S. F. & N. P. to Cloverdale, 90 M.; Stage, 23 M.; f. 80,50. Hot Springs. -San Luis Obispo Co., S. P. to Soledad, 143 M.; Stage, 84 M.;

f. \$11.00. Lakeport. —Lake Co., S. F. & N. P. to Cloverdale, 90 M.; Stage, 32 M.; f \$6.50. Litto 1 Springs —Sonoma Co., S. F. & N. P., 73 M.; f. \$3.25.

Los Angeles — Los Angeles Co., C. P. & S. P., 452 M.; f. \$23.00. Los Gatos.—Santa Clara Co., S. P. C., 51 M.; f. \$2.25.

Lower Luke. —Lake Co., Cal. P. to Calistoga, 63 M.; Stage, 35 M.; f. \$6.50. Madera. —Fresno Co., C. P. & V. D., 185 M.; f. \$5.50.

Mark West. - Sonoma Co., S. F. & N. P., 63 M.; f. \$2.40. Martinez.-Coutra Costa Co., C. P. & N., 36 M.; f. \$1.00.

Menlo Park .- San Mateo Co., S, P., 32 M.; f. \$1.15.

Milbras.-San Mateo Co., S. P., 17 M., f. 60 cts. Mission San Gabriel.-Los Angeles Co., C. P. & S. P., 491 M.; f. \$23.50.

Monterey.-Monterey Co., S. P. 125 M.; f. \$4.75. Napa.-Napa Co., Cal. P., 41 M.; f. \$2.00 Oasland .- Alameda Co., C. P., 7 M.: f. 15 cts.

Pacific Congress Springs .- Santa Clara Co., S. P. C. to Santa Clara, Stage 11 M; f. \$2.65. Paraiso Springs,-Monterey Co. S. P. to Soledad, 143 M.: Stage, 7 M.: f.

round trip, \$12.50. Pearson's Springs .- Lake Co., S. F. & N. P. to Cloverdale, Stage, 46 M.: f. \$9,75.

Pescadero.—San Mateo Co., S. P. to San Mateo, Stage, 32 M.; f. \$3.50.

Petaluma.—Sonoma Co., S. F. & N. P., 42 M.; f. \$1.00. Redding.—Shasta Co., C. P. & O. D., 260 M.; f. \$13.25. Riverside. - San Bernardino Co., C. P. & S. P. to Colton: 540 M.: stage, 8 M.:

f. \$26.75. Sacramento.-Sacramento Co., C. P., 90 M.: f. \$4 00. San Bernardino .- San Bernardino Co., C. P. & S. P. to Colton ; Stage, 3 M.; f.

\$26.50, Sau Buenaventura .- Ventura Co., C. P. & S. P. to Newhall, 452 M.; Stage, 50

M.; f. \$28.00. San Diego. -San Diego Co., P. C. Stm'r, 480 M.; f. \$15.00; or, C. P. & S. P. to Colton, and C. S., 126 M.; f. \$32.

San Jose.—Santa Clara Co., S. P. C., 46 M.; f. \$1.75.; or S. P., 50 M.; f. \$1.75. San Luis Obispo .- San Luis Obispo Co., S. P., 143 M., to Soledad ; Stage,

114 M.; f. \$14.00. San Mateo. - San Mateo Co., S. P., 21 M.; f. 75 cts.

San Rafaei.—Marin Co., N. P. C., 15 M.; f. 50 ets. Sants Farbata.—Santa Barbara Co., P. C. S. S. Co's Stm'r, 288 M.; f. \$19.00; or C. P. & S. P. to Newhall, 452 M.; Stage 78 M.; f. \$30.00.

Santa Clara. - Santa Clara Co., S. P., 47 M.; or S. P. C., 44 M.; f. \$1.65. Santa Cruz.—Santa Cruz Co., S. P. C., 80 M.; or S. P., 121 M.; f. \$3.50. Santa Monica.—Los Augeles Co., C. P. & S. P., 482 M.; L. A. & I. R. R., 15

M.: f. \$24.00. Santa Rosa. - Sonoma Co , S, F, & N. P., 57 M.; f. \$3.00.

Saucelito .- Marin Co., Ferry, 6 M.; f. 15 cts. Skagg's Springs .- Sonoma Co., S. F. & N. P. to Geyserville, 80 M.; Stage, 8

M., f. \$1.50. Soda Springs. - Napa Co., Cal. P. to Napa, 41 M.; Stage, 7 M.; f. \$2.00. Stockton, - San Joaquin Co., C. P., 92 M.; f. \$3.50.

Upper Lake,-Lake Co., S. F. & N. P. to Cloverdale, 90 M.; Stage, 42 M.; f.

\$5.50. Vallejo,-Solano Co., Cal. P. Stm'r. 27 M.: f. \$1.00.

Yosemite. — Mariposo Co., C. P. & V. D. to Madera, 185 M.; Stage, via Mari-posa Grove, 100 M.; f. round trlp, \$55.00. For other routes to Yosemite, see article on Yosemite, pages 139-140.

Steamboat Routes.-The leading steamboat routes on our coast, are those by sea southward, from San Fraucisco to Panama; northward from San Francisco by ses to Harrisburg, Alaska; eastward from the Columbia River Bar, up the Columbia River : and eastward from Victoria across the Gulf of Georgia and up Frazer River.

Georgia and up Frage River. The distances south, from the foot of Market street in San Francisco, by The distances south, from the foot of Market street in San Francisco, by steamship, are to Point Lobos, 7½ miles; Point Pedro, 19; Fillar Point, 26; Picon Point, 45; Picon Point Port Harford, 201; Point Sal. 217; Point Arguello, 236; Point Conception, 248; Gaviota, 260; Santa Barbara, 288; Carpenteria, 296; San Buenaventura, 311; Hueneme, 321; Point Dums, 314; Santa Mouica, 361; Point Vincent, 377; Wilmington, 382; San Pedro, 387; Anaheim Landing, 396; Point Loma, 475; San

Diego, 482; Mazatlan, 1,194; San Blas, 1,519; Manzanillo, 1,685; Acspulco, 1,826; Fort Angel, 2,043; Satina Cruz, 2,124; Tonalo, 2,204; San Benito, 2,306; Champerco, 2,319; San Josed Gousteman, 2,425; Acquita, 2,485; La Libertad, 2,225; La Unico, 2,627; Auuquala, 2,648; Corinta, 2,721; Sau Juan dei Sur, 2,817; Punta Arcusa, 2,973; and Paunana, 3,427 mifes.

The fares to piaces of importance are as follows: Santa Cruz, \$2.50; Santa Barbara, \$10; San Diego, \$15; Mazatlau, \$75; Acapulco, \$100; San Jose de

Guatemala, \$115; Panama, \$125.

The distances north, from the foot of Market street in San Francisco by stemashp, are, to Point B mith. Julies: Boilines Point, If; Point Rieges, 33; Foint Tomates, 49; Bologe Riedt, 52; Point Arma, 101; Chilleys Cover, 118; Point Tomates, 49; Bologe Riedt, 52; Point Arma, 102; Chilleys Cover, 118; Cope Mendorion, 103; Cope Fortmans, 201; Fell River, 203; Howkon, 200; Table Bland, 212; Har-ubookl Bay, 20; Euroke, 222; Arceta, 224; Traillaid, 247; The subold Bay, 20; Euroke, 222; Arceta, 224; Traillaid, 247; The subold Bay, 20; Euroke, 222; Arceta, 224; Traillaid, 247; Cover, 125; Cover,

The fares from San Francisco northward, are to Humboldt Bay, \$10; Astoria, and River Ports to Portland, \$20, Cascade Lock, \$23.50; the Dalles, \$25; Lowiston (Suake River), \$10; Port Townsend, Scattle, Tacoma, or Olympia, \$20; Victora, B. O., \$20; Nanaimo, \$23; New Wostminster, \$21; Fort Wanners, \$20; Victora, B. O., \$20; Nanaimo, \$23; New Wostminster, \$21; Fort Wanners, \$20; Victora, B. O., \$20; Nanaimo, \$23; New Mostminster, \$21; Fort Wanners, \$20; Victora, \$20; Victora, \$21; Victora, \$22; Victora, \$23; New Mostminster, \$21; Fort Wanners, \$20; Victora, \$22; Victora, \$23; Victora, \$2

gel, \$45; Sitka, \$35; and Harrisburg \$70.

The distances on the Columbia River from the Bar, are, to Astoria, 15 miles:

Oxhlamet, 43; Oak Point, 55; Rauler, 71; Kalama, 80; St. Helen's, 91; Will-ameta, 103; Portland, 121; Gaze do Lorks, 53; the Dulles, 98; Ainsworth, (mouth of the Sacke River), 239; Friest Raphis, 314; and Lewiston (bisho), 330. Steamships of the Pacific Oxast Steamship Ox, and From Brandway Wharf as Steamships Ox, and From Brandway Wharf as Santa Barbara, Musterny and San Duebaventura, Weideneslays, 8.a. 31; Alaska, 134 Friday in each mouth; Victoria and Puget Sound, every Friday, at 2 r. 31.

Portlant, Or., every three days, at 10 A. M.; Eureka and Humboldt Bay, every Weinesslay, at 9 A. M.; Point Arena and Mendocino, Monlays, at 3 P. M. The Oceanic Steamship Co's steamer sails for Honolutu on the 1st of each mouth.

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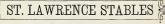
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WISHING A DRIVE CAN SECURE THE FINEST OUTFIT





212 + SUTTER + STREET,

San Francisco

#### CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

#### Time Schedule, Monday, April 30, 1833.

#### Trains leave and are due to arrive at San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE (for)	DESTINATION.	(from)
	1	
9.30 A.M.	Antroch and Martinez	
* 4.00 P.M.		*12.40 P.M.
8.00 A.M.		7.4 ) P.M.
3.30 P.M.	"	11.10 A.M.
* 4.30 P.M.		*10. 10 A.M.
8.0) A M.		210.10 A.M.
* 4.0) P.M.		
9.30 A.M.		2.40 P.M.
4.30 P.M.	f and l ast Emigrant	7.10 A.M.
7.3) A.M.	Galt and tvia Liv rmore	5.40 P.M.
* 4.60 P.M.	Stockton i via Martinez	*12.40 p.M.
7.30 A.M	lope.	5.40 P.M.
# 4.3) P.M.		*10.10 A.M.
t 8.60 A.M.	" "	†11.10 A.M.
9.30 A.M.	Los Angeis a and South	2.40 P.M.
7.33 A.M	Livermore and Pleasanton	5.40 P.M.
	4. 44 44	* 8 40 A.M.
9.50 A.M.	Madera an I Fresno	2.40 P.M.
* 4.00 P.M.	4	*12.40 r M.
8.00 A.M.		5.40 P.M.
7,30 A.M	Niles and Haywards	5.40 P.M.
10.00 A.M.	** ** **	3.40 P.M.
		9.40 A M.
* 5.00 P.M.	4 " "	* 8.40 A.M.
3.:0 р.м.		11.10 A.M.
5.3) P.M.	East   Emigrant	6.10 A.M.
8.00 A.M.	I fied B off (via Marysville	5,40 P.M.
* 8,00 A.M	and T hama (via Woodland	* 7.40 P.M.
8.00 A.M.		5.40 P.M.
7,30 A.M	Sacramento   Via Livermore	5.40 P.M.
8,10 A N.	Satramento ) via Renicia	7.40 P.M.
3.31 P.M.	and Colfax via Benicia	11.10 A.M.
* 4.33 P M.	Sacramento, via Benicia	*10.10 A.M
* 4.0) P.M.	Saciamento Liver Steamers	
7:0 A.N	Sin Jose.	
110.00 A.M	4.	1 3.40 P.M.
3,0) P.H.	"	
8,00 A.M	Vallejo	7.40 P M.
9.31 A.M.	" " "	2.47 P.M.
3.30 P.M	*	
* 4.0J P N.	4	
* 4 30 P. H.		417 10 r.m.
3, 4) P.M	Virginia City.	11 10 A.M.
8 00 A.M		* 7.40 r.m.
* 4.30 P.N	woodiahd	
7.00 P.M		111.10 A.M.
Train leavi	ing San Francisco at 8 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Orde	n at Port Costs:

Train leaving San Francisco at 8 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from Orden at Port Costa; and that leavin at 9 3 A. M. should meet Pacific Express from El Pass at Anti ch.

Sandays excepted.

Sandays excepted.

#### C. P. R. R. LOCAL FERRY TRAINS.

#### (VIA OAKLAND PIER.)

From "SAN FRANCISCO," Daily.

	OAELANI		*6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00
9.30	10.00	10.30	11 00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30
2.00	2 30	3 00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00
6.30	7.03	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	*12.00		
To FRU	IT VALE	- *6.00	*6.30	*7 00	*7.30	*8.00	*8.30	*3:30
*4.00	*4.30	*5.00	*5.30	*3.00	*6.30	9.00		
To France	VALE /	ria Alame	eda)	*9.30	6.30	\$11.00	*12.00	
TO ALAX			*6.30	7.00	*7.30	8.00	*8.30	9.00
9.30	10.00	110 30	11.00	\$11.30	12.00	112.30	1.00	11.30
2.00	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30
7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	*12.00	0.00	2 0.00	0.00
					*7.30			
To BERE			*6.30	7.00		8.00	*8.30	9.00
19.50 4.00	10.00	110.30 5.00	11.00 5.30	\$11.30	12.60	1.00	2.00	3.00
10.00	11.00	*12.00	0.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	8.00	9.00
								*
To WEST	BERKE		*6.00	#6.30	7.00	*7.30	18.00	*8.30
9 00	10.00	11 00	\$1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	*4.30	5.00
*5.30	6.00	*6.30	7.00					
		To "S.	AN FI	RANCI	SCO,"	Daily.		
FROM FR	men V.r	-	*6.20	*6.50	*7.20	*7.50	*8.20	*8.50
*9.20	*10.20	*4.20	*4.50	*5.20	*5.50	*6.20	*6.50	7.25
9 50	20120	1120	1100	0110	0100	0.10	0100	
FROM FR	THE VALUE	rein Ale	-daham	85.15	*5.45	16.45	19.15	*3.15
FROM EA				#3.57	6.27	6.57	7.27	7.57
8.27	8.57	9.27	9.57	10.27	10.57	11.27	11.57	12.27
12.57	1.27	1.57	2.27	2.57	3.27	3.57	4.27	4.57
5.27	5.57	6.27	6.57	7.57	8.57	9.57	10.57	2.01
FROM BR				*6.06	6.36	7.06	7.36	8.06 12.36
8.36	9.16	9.36	10.06	10.36 3.06	11.06 3.36	11.36	12.06	5.06
1.06 5.36	6.06	6.36	7.06	8.06	9.06	4.06	11.06	5.00
FROM AL			*5.52	*6.22	6.52	*7.22	7.52	*8.22
8.52	9.22	9.52	\$10.23	10.52	\$11.22	11.52	\$12.22	12.52
\$1.22	1.52	2.52	3.22	3.52	4.22	4.52	5.22	5.52
6.22	6.52	7.52	8.52	9.52	10.52			
From BE			*5.45	*6.15	6.45	*7.15	7.45	*8.15
8.45	19.15	9.45	\$10.15	10.45	\$11.15	11.45	12.45	1.45
2.45	3.45	4.15	4.45	5.15	5.45	6.15	6.45	7 45
8.45	9.45	10.45						
FROM WI				*6.15	6.45	*7.15	7.45	8.45
\$9.15		10.45	\$12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	*5.15
5,45	*6.15	6.43	*7.15					
				CK RO				
FROM SAN	FRANCE	sco-*7.1	15 9.	.15	11.15	1.15	3.15	5.15
FROM OA	-024-13	*6.1	5 8	15	10.15	12.15	2.15	4.15
E BOH OF	anasp-				40.10	~~.~		
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ABBIVE

#### SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(Broad Gauge), NORTHERN DIVISION.

#### SHMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Wednesday, April 18, 1883, and until further notice, Passenger Trai is will leave from and arrive at Son Francisco Passenger Depot (Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets), as follows: DESTINATION.

8. P.

	D. F.				( 0.	F =
	8.30 A.M. 9.30 A.M. 10.40 A.M. 3.30 P.M. 4.25 P.M. 5.15 P.M. 6.30 P.M.		San Matco, Redwood and Menio Park	}	*8.10 9.03 *10.02 *3.36 †4.59 6.00 ‡7.50 †8.15	A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.
	8.30 A.M. 10.40 A.M. 3.30 P.M. 4.25 P.M.		Santa Clara, San Jose and Principal Way Stati	ons	9.13 *10.02 * 3.36 6.00 † 8.15	P.M P.M
	10.40 а.м. 3.30 р.м.		Gilroy, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas and Monte	rey}	*10.02 6.00	P.M.
	10.40 A.M. 3,30 P.M.			,	*10.02 6 · 0	
4	10.40 A.M. 3.30 P.M.		Watsonville, Camp Goodall, Aptos New Bright Soquel (Camp Capitola) and Santa Cruz	}	*10.02 6.00	P.M.
			S-dedad and Way Stations			
1	7.30 A.M.		Monterey and Santa Cruz (Sunday Excursion	)	1 8.43	P.M.
	*Sundays	s e	xcepted.   Sundays only.   Theatre train.	saturd	lays onl	y.

STAGE CONNECTIONS are made with the 10.40 a. M. train, except Pescadero Stage vi : San Mateo, and Pacific Congress Springs Stage via Santa Clara, which connect with 8.30 A. M. train.

SPECIAL ROUND-TRIP TICKETS-At Reduced Rates-to Pescadero, Monterey, Aptos. S quel and Sauta Cruz; also, to Gilroy, Paralso and Paso Robles Springs.

Excursion Tickers-Sold Saturdays and on Sunday mornings-Good to return on Monday-To Santa Clara or San Jose, \$2.0; to Gilrov, \$4.00; to Monterey or Santa Cruz, \$5.00; also, to principal points between San Francisco and San Jose.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TICKETS - To either Monterey or Santa Cruz, and return, \$3.00.

TICKET OFFICES.-Passenger Depot, Townsend 'street, and No. 2 New Montgomery street (Palaco Hotel). A. C. BASSETT, SuperIntendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass, and Tkt. Act.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. TO

For points on the Southern Divisions and the East, see C. P. R. R. Time Schedule.

#### NORTH PACIFIC COAST R. R.

#### SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, April 1, 1883, Doats and Trains will run (from foot of Market street) as follows:

For SAN RAFAEL (via San Quentin Ferry) -\*7.05-18.15-\*9.20-110.25 A.M. 11.1)-41.45-13.43-44.50 F.M. (Via Saucelito Ferry)-18 00-48 50 A.M. \*3.35-\*5.30-+6 40 P.M.

From SAN RAFAEL (via S n Quentin Ferry) -\*8 00-+8.50-\*10.35-+11.45 A. M. #2 15 #2 25-#4 25-#5.20 P.M.

(Via Sancelito Perry) - \*6,50-17,30-\*8,45 A. M. 16,20 P. M. \*Week days. | Sundays only.

For SAUCELITO (Week Days) = 8.50 = 10.30 a. m. 1.30 = 3.35 = 5.30 p. m. (Sundays) = 8.01 = 19.00 a. m. 12.00 m. 2.00 = 4.15 = 6.40 p. m. From SAUCELITO (Week Days) = 7.45 = 9.30 = 11.20 a. m. 2.30 = 4.45 p. m.

(S-indays) -8.45-11.00 a. M. 1.00-3.15-5.30-7.20 P. M. On Monday an extra trip from Sau Francisco at 7.00 a. M., and on Saturday from Saucelite at 6.15 P. M.

8.50 A. M., daily, Sundays excepted (via Sancelito Ferry) for Point Reves and way stations. Returning, arrives in San Francisco (via Sance ite) 5.20 p. M.

1.45 F. M., daily, Sundays excepted (via San Quentin Ferry)—TH":OFGH TR:1N, for Duncan Mills and way stations. (Through Train from Duncan Mills arrives in San Francisco at 11.45 A. M.

#### STAGE CONNECTIONS.

Stages leave Duncan Mills every morning, except Mondays, for Stewart's Point, Point Arena, Cuffey's Cove, Mendocino City and all points on the North Coast. SATURDAY TO MONDAY EXCURSIONS.

#### Exenssion Tickets sold on Saturdays and Sundays, good to return the fol-

lowing Monday. Fairfax, \$1.00; Camp Taylor, \$2.00; Point Reves, \$2.50; Tomates, \$3.50; Duncan Mills, \$4.00.

#### SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

every Sunday for Duncan Mills and way statione.

Returning, arrives in San Francisco (via Soncelito Ferry) 7.50 P. M. for round trip-Camp Taylor, \$1.75; Point Reyes, \$2.00; Tomales, \$2.50; Duncan Mills, \$3,:0.

DAVID NYE. P. B. LATHAM, General Superintendent.

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

# 165 SAN FRANCISCO AND NORTH PACIFIC R. R.

Donts and Trains leave San Francisco as follows:

May etstreet wharf, for Petalmun, Facta Rosa, He ids-burg, Cloverdale, Guernev lie and way stations. Stages 7.05 A. M. dully (Sundays excepted), via San Rafael, from

eo neet at Geysorvillo for Skaggs' Springs, and at Clover-date for Highland Springs, Kelsayville, Soda Bay, Lakeport, Sartlett Springs, Navarro Ridge, Mendocino City, West DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.

4.50 p. M., via San Rafael, from Market-street wharf, for Petaluma, Cloverdale and way stations. P. M., via Donahue, from Washington-street wharf,

8.20 A. M., Sundays only, vis Donahue, from Washington-SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

street wharf, for Governale and way stations. Remarkiekets on Sandays to Frialmas, \$1,50; Santa Ress, Healsburg, \$1,60; Choreptale, \$1,50; Guernevillo, Returning, will arrive in San Francisco at 6,45 P. M. ARTHUR HUGH'S General Manager. PETER J. McGLYNN, G. P. and T. A. \$3.00

for the town of Souoma, Coon Ellen a d. way points. Round-trip ti ke's to Sonoma, \$1, to Glen Ellen, \$1.50. street wharf, for the town of Sonoma, Glen E.len and 8.20 A. M., Sundays only, from Washington-street wharf, 2.45 P. M., daily (Sundays excepted), from Washington Boats and Trains leave San Francisco as follows: SONOMA VALLEY RAILROAD. SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

SOUTH PACIFIC COAST RAILROAD.

2: 0 r. m. (except Sund. y.) 1 xpress; Mt. Eden, Alvarado, Newark, Centerva le, Alviso, Aguew's, Santa Clare, San Jose, Los Gatos, and all stations to 8 vNTA CuUZ. 8 ib A. M., daily, Alvarado, Newark, Centorville, Alviso, Santa Clura, SAN JUSE, Los Gatos, Wright's, Gleuwood, Felton, Lig Trees, SANUA CRUZ and way stations. south side, at Parsenger Trains leave station, foot of Market street,

4.30 r. M., daily, for S. n.Jose, Los Gates and intermediate stations. Through to SANTA CRUZ on Saturda s. Sunday at 8,50 A. M. Saturdays and Sandays, to return until Monday, inclusive, \$3 Execusions to life Trees on Santa Chuz every \$5 EXCURSIONS TO SANTA CRUZ AND \$2.50 TO SAN JOSE, Stages connect with trains f r CONGRESS SPRINGS at Los Gut s. Through fare, \$2.50; round trip, \$1.25.

\*6.30—7.30—8.30—9.30—10.30—11.30 a. n. f12.30—1.30— .30—3.30—4.30—5.30—6.30—7.30—9.15—10.50—11.36 p. m. To Oakland and Alameda.

FIGM I OUNTEENTH AND WEBSTER, OARLAND-\$5.67-\$6.67 -7.67-8.62-9.62-10.62-111.62 A. M. 12.62-1.62 2.62-3.62-4.62-6.62-0.62-0.68-10.61-11.63 P. M. At 7.62, =6.35=9.20=10.35=11.35 r. M. sundays only. From Heor Striket, Alameda, "5,45 = "0,45 = 7,45 = 8.95 = 5,5 = 10,35 = †11 ::5 a.m. 1 ::5 = 1.35 = 2.35 = 3.35 = 4.35 = 6.36 daily, for Almneda; fin days only to San Francisco. Half-hourly boats on Sundays Round trips, 25 cents.

gomery street, San Francisco, and fout of Mariet street. arlor cars on through trains. TI KET, Tele raph and Transfer Offices, 222 Mont-

A. H. FRACKER. R. M. GARRATT, G. F. and P. Ag't.

AKTHUR HUGHES,

PETER J. MCGLYNN.

General Manager.

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without limit, to suit any and every occasion. FINE STATIONERY, a Specialty. INVITATIONS, VISITING CARDS, PROGRAMMES, MENU CARDS, ETC., furnished promptly, in the best possible style, and at satisfactory prices.

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are cordially invited to our establishment where they shall be made welcome at all times,

A. L. Bancroft & Company.



## HISTORY OF THE ORDER OF "KNIGHTHOOD,"

Facts are proverbially dry, but the glamour of the far away past, thrown over the history of the Middle Ages, londs an attraction to the life of those days, which fascinates the mind like a historical post of the manner of the historical post of the historical posts an interest that the more practical, latter-day events fail to warrow, embracing the moltes and kinglats with their vassals, the teachers, including all the clergy, and the serfs or dependents. The great end of Knighthood was war, sometimes to display prowess, sometimes to delend religion and its ministers, and sometimes to protect woman as the weaker sex.

The s-cond of these animating motives was the corner-stone on which this noble and imposing editice of Knights Templarism was erected. Ever since the fourth century, it had been a prevalent custom to undertake a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, for the health of the soul and the explation of a simful like, and to pray, at what was



SAN FRANCISCO.

was designed by Mr. Morse for his own business.

If the open set for the the building we spat up. The fifth flower of 0 (erg proper coisists of Reception Room, Parks of the flower of the flow

the Gillery, from a Thitype to a \$3,000 c il Pertrait.

The various artists have their line of business, such as Oil,
Pastel, Crayon, India Its, Lycrytypes, Water Colors, Sun Perr's, Sc.

I is acknowled ed by co n isseurs as the largest and best laid

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The Elevator takes passengers direct into the Reception Room.

It is ran by hydraulic pressure, and it is an impossibility for i't to full.

The builder and prientee is anxious at any time for people to come and see it so that he cun show and prove is a safety.

In connection with the Gallery is a Show Room or Windows on M-rket street floor, where samples of work are constantly placed on exhibition.

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believed to be the site of the sepulchro of Christ. These pilgrimages became more numerous as the Christian faith extended its influence. As long as the mercantile Arabians dominated the land, the pilgrims came and went without molestation; but when Syria was conquered by the Turks, the native Christians, as well as the pilgrims, were oppressively taxed, maltreated, plundered and killed. These eircumstances gave rise to the preaching of the first Crusade by Peter of Amiens, countenanced and supported by Pope Urban II, and thousands of people of all ages and conditions, enrolled themselves as sacred warriors to wrest the Holy Land from the grasp of the infidel. It was during the second crusade, originated by St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, that two French Knights. Hugues de Paiens and Geoffroi de St. Ademar took on themselves the obligation of escorting the pilgrims, who continually journeyed to Jerusalem. They were soon joined by seven other Kuights and were permitted by the Patriarch of Jerusalem to add to the three usual monastic vows, a fourth-war to the infidels and protection to pil\_rims.

They assumed the title of "The Poor Soldiers of the Holy City," and were in facts of electivate, that the two founders in their is excursious, rode on one horse,—a fact perpetuated on the great seal of the order. The year after their compact, Baldwin III, King of Jerusalem, gave them a lodging in his palace, on the traditional site of the Temple of Solomon, a circumstance which caused a change of title to List of Kingitst of the Temple, abbreviated actrewards to Kingitst Templar. Their number was not allowed to increase beyond nine for ten years, when Paicins and five of his brethren returned to Enrope for the purpose of founding a religious military or returned to Enrope for the purpose of founding a religious military of the purpose of the Solomon of the purpose of the contract of the contract of the contract of the purpose of the contract of the c

Their mission met with the most satisfactory accomplishment. St. Bernard drew up for them a rule of life and devised a suitable habit. This rule enjoined rigid abstinence, fasting, prayer, self-mortification, constant devotional exercises, etc. The Knights were given a white tunic and mantle; and a red cross, worn over the left breast was added in 1146. Sources and servitors were black or dark brown. Their banner was of white linen, striped with black and was thence called beauseant, the name given at that time to a horse marked with black and white, and "beauseant" became also the battle ery of the Order. The little band of nine soon grew into as many thousands and still increased its numbers and its possessions. Vast wealth was acquired by donations and legacies so rapidly that in less than 200 years, they posessed 9,000 manors. But this enormous wealth undermined the severe discipline originally laid down for them. They became more interested in extending and guarding their possessions, than in affording protection to pilgrims, and in spite of their valor, their frequent fends with the Hospitallers, their open licentiousness and Cal. Franciuse My Co. San Fancisco. 290 to 226 Bush Cheet,

lust of gain often injured their noble cause. They aided or thwarted the plans of campaigns at their pleasure, and frequently stained their knightly name and fame by open treachery. Through the final actination of the Latin power in Palestine, they suffered the loss of all possessions there, and removed to the island of Cyprus, which they had bought from Inchard I, of England. Though driven from the contract of the King store of the first of the King, succeeded in effecting this end.

Philip arrested all the Knights in France on charges of heresies, idolaties and voilations of morality. His cxample was everywhere followed. Hundreds were burnt at the stake; and at last Pope Clement V, issued a bull, abolishing the order, "to prevent the further growth of a monstrous scandal, and for the greater good of Christenlow," and the persecution columnated in the marry're steath throughout Christenlom, except in Portugal, where it assumed the name of the Knights of Christ, which order attil subsists.

Authorities vary greatly as to the means by which the organization was continued in Europe and also as to the details of its engraftment upon Masonry.

The organization at present known as The Grand Encampment of the United States, dates from 1816, when a convention was held in the city of New York, of delegates from eight "Councils and Encampments of Knights Templar and appendant Orders," as they were then designated.

St. John's Encampment, (now Commandery) of Providence R. I., was formed, however, in 1802, has held an uninterrupted existence ever since, and claims to be the oldest organization of Knights Templar in the United States.

The second gathering of the General Grand Encampment (as it was then called) was held in 1819; the third in 1826, since which time the Conclaves have been triennial.

The fourth Conclave was held in New York, Sept., 1829. The fifth 66 66 Baltimore, Md., Nov., 1832. 66 Washington, D. C., Dec., 1835, The sixth The seventh Boston, Mass., Sept., 1838. 14 66 The eighth New York, Sept., 1841. The ninth New Haven, Ct., Sept., 1844. The tenth Columbus, Ohio, Sept., 1847. 64 The eleventh Boston, Mass., Sept., 1850. The twelfth Lexington, Ky., Sept., 1853. The thirteenth "

The thirteenth " " " Hartford, Ct., Sept., 1856. The present constitution of the Order was adopted at this meeting.



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The fourteenth Conclave was held in Chicago, Sept., 1859.
The fifteenth " " " New York, Sept., 1862.
The sixteenth " " " Columbus, Ohio, Sept., 1862.
The seventeenth " " " St. Jouis, Mo., Sept., 1868.
The cighteenth " " Baltimore, Md., Sept., 1871.
The ninetcenth " " New Orleans, Dec., 1874.

The twentieth " " " Cleveland, O., Aug., 1877.
The twenty-first " " Chicago, Aug., 1880, at

which 223 Commanderies were represented by 20,000 Sir Knights. The pregress of Knights Templarism from 1816 to the present date can be best noted in the figures, which show an increase of members, subordinate to the Grand Encamponent, from 240 at the first moeting, to 55,000 in the present year, and if the time should over come, when the intermediated degrees of the Chapter shall be rejected, and Templarism shall be remitted to what is by some, claimed to be its original connection with the Alaster's degree, it is enlarged, and that the additional time and means thus obtained outled greatly facilities and increase the work of the Commandery.

#### THE TWENTY-SECOND CONCLAVE.

The twenty-second Conclave will be held in San Francisco, August, 1833, and though the great length of the pligrimage will undoubtelly diminish the attendance, the well-known reputation of Californians is a guarantee that the hospitality will be unstincted, and the reception in its entirety, unequaled for the magnificence and liberality of its preparations.

The arrangements of the Reception Committee are most complete, and after June 15th a delegation from the committee will meet every incoming train from the East to receive visiting Knights and ladies, and escort them to their quarters. There will be ample accommodations secured, and nothing like extortion in the way of charges will be permitted. Everything, within the bonds of human possibility, will be done to make visiting Knights and ladies comfortable, and to make their visit pleasant and satisfactory.

The decerations will be on a scale of magnificence never before witnessel either in San Francisco or elsewhere. One firm alone has contracted to furnish 130,000 flags. Enstern Commanderies are sending their own devices to decorate their headquarters, and it is safe to say that the Masonic Temple, Mechanice Pavilion, hotels, halls, buildings, and headquarters of various commanderies, will be decked with over half a million banners, flags and emblems, besides the gread arches and other street decorations.

The Prizes for the Competitive Drill are to be unique and gorgeous beyond description, and such as only California, with her wealth of agricultural, mineral and scenic resources could supply.



M. C. Sir BENJAMIN DEAN,

'of Boston, Man.)

Grand Master of Grand Encampment, K. T. of U. S.

(See page 201.)

#### GRAND ENCAMPMENT,

#### KNIGHTS TEMPLAR OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, United States of America, is composed of the Grand Officers of the Grand Encampment of the United States, Past Grand Masters, Past Departy Grand Masters, Past Grand Generalismos, Past Grand Captain Generals, and the first four officers (Grand Commander, Departy Grand Commander, Grand Generalismo and Grand Captain General) of each State Grand Commandery under the jurisdiction of the Grand Encampment, together with the first three officers of subordinate Commanderies holding their Charters immediately from the Grand Encampment, 1997.

## GRAND OFFICERS

OF THE

#### GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

TWENTY-SECOND TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August, A. D. 1883, A. O. 765.

M. . E. . Sir Benjamin Dean, Grand Master, Boston, Mass.

- V. E. Sir Robert E. Withers, Deputy Grand Master, Alexandria, Va. V. E. Sir Charles Roome, Grand Generalissimo, New York City,
- N. Y. Sir Charles Roome, Grand Generalissimo, New York City
- V. E. Sir John P. S. Gobin, Grand Captain General, Lebanon, Pa. V. E. Rev. Sir Clinton Locke, Grand Prelate, Chicago, Ill.
- V. E. Sir Hugh McCurdy, Grand Senior Warden, Corunna, Mich.
- V.: E.: Sir William La Rue Thomas, Grand Junior Warden, Danville, Ky.
- V. E. Sir John W. Simmons, Grand Treasurer, New York City, N. Y.
- V. E. Sr Theodore S. Parvin, Grand Recorder, Iowa City, Ia.
  V. E. Sir Hiram T. Graves, Grand Standard Bearer, San Francisco. Cal.
- V. E. Sir Henry B. Stoddard, Grand Sword Bearer, Bryan, Tex. V. E. Sir Jerome B. Borden, Grand Warder, New Brunswick, N. J.
- V. ∴ E. ∵ Sir Silas E. Sheldon, Grand Captain of the Guard, Topeka, Kan.

[Hesdquarters of Grand Master, at Palace Hotel.]

## ATTENTION! SIR KNICHTS!

The Pacific Coast Agency for **MILTON H. SMITH'S** Knights Templar Cards (acknowledged to be the best in the United States.) is at the office of **Cubery & Co., Printers**, **415 Market St.**, below First St., (three blocks below Masonic Temple,) San Francisco, California.

The General Committee of the Twenty-Second Triennial Conclave awarded to Cubery & Co., the Printing of the Programme for the Divine Services on that occasion

## IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION,

OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 10 California Street, San Francisco.

#### OFFICERS.

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WM. L. MERRY -					-		-	-		Vice-President
WM. STEINHART	-			-		-			-	Treasurer
CYRUS H. STREET							Secr	etary	an	d Land Officer

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V. . E. . Sir T. S. PARVIN,

(Of Iowa City, Iowa.)

Grand Recorder, Grand Encampment K. T. of U. S.

(See page 203.)



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Eastern friends to this notice, and say that we shall feel honored by
a visit when in San Francisco, to examine our goods and note our prices.

Since our advent in the Retail Dry Goods business in 1865, we have made such rapid progress that we are now recognized as the leading Dry Goods House on the Coast, and the most extensive west of Chicago.

Retaining resident buyers in Europe and the East, and being in a position to save large discounts by Cash payments, enable us to show the Largest Stock, the Most Complete Assortment in every Department, and at the Lowest Prices.

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R. · E. · Sir George Clement Perkins, Grand Commander K. T of California, and Chairman Triennial Committee. (See page 203.)

From Merse's Photograph, 826 Market St., S. F.



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R. . E. . Sir Thomas Huebard Caswell, P. G. C.
Grand Recorder, Grand Commandery K. T. of California.
(See page 203.)



WELCOME TO ALL

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TATURE OF SAN FRANCISCO, EVERY VISITOR SHOULD EXAMINE IT

### 221 Montgomery Street,

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THE MOST BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

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To visit San Francisco without seeing the Diamond Palace would be the visiting Europe without seeing Paris. It is a Bending "feature" of San Francisco; indeed we might say of the Pacific Coast. It is a martine of the particle of a master mind, a controlling genius. Artistic taste and skill challenge competition here. To be appreciated it must be seen.

ALL TOURISTS

victing Sun Francisco should, without fail, visit Col. Andrews' Diamond Plalac. It is indisputably the most beautiful, best arranged and highly gorgeous in display of any jewelry store in the world. Even as no one could neglect to see Su. Peter's at Rome, or St. Paul's in London, so would it be an irremediable oversight for the visitor to our coast to would the an irremediable oversight for the visitor to our coast to ment of either modern or ancient times.

And now we have but a single word more in concluding a mere outline of the career of one of the most enterprising and remarkable men of this country and this age, and of the triumph of his genius,

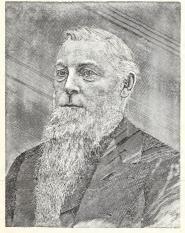
THE DIAMOND PALACE,

which no tourist can afford to lose sight of in his explorations among the marvels of this Western Coast. It is at the very door of all the leading hovels of the city.

221 Montgomery St.,

and it should be visited both by day and by night, as the gas-light kindles it into a flashing scintillation of splendors. One only needs to see and talk with Col. Andrews to learn the knack of popularity and the secret of success.

July 27th, 1883 will be given the Grandest Masquerade Ball over given in the United States.



R., E., Sir Hiram T. Graves, P. G. C.
Secretary Triennial Committee.
(See page 205.)

### MANURACTURERS OF THE GREEN SEAL AND OTHER PINE BRANDS OF J.W. Shaeffer & Co.

HAVANA CIGARS.

321 & 323 SACHMUENTO ST. San Francisco, Cal.

### THE TRIENNIAL COMMITTEE,

When the Grand Commandery of California and accompanying Sir Knights returned from their pilgrimage to Chicago, in 1880, bearing the decision of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, to hold its Twenty-second Conelave in the "Queen City" at the "Golden Gate," every Sir Knight in California felt that his State and city had been honored, and soon realized the magnitude of the work of preparation for what will be one of the arandest and most imposing occasions ever witnessed on the Pacific Coast. The Knighthood is noted for its belief in a steady progress to higher and better things; therefore, it seems peculiarly appropriate that San Francisco should become the "Pilgrim's Meeea," inasmuch as it is the center of a people whose motto is: "No scheme is too difficult for us to undertake;" a people who have done in a single generation what other lands have taken hundreds of years to accomplish: who have appropriated all the valuable arts of other countries, and engrafted many of their own; who have developed the most noted gold and silver mines; dug the most notable mining ditch, the most costly drain for deep mining; constracted the most remarkable mining pump, the highest aqueduct to convey water over deep ravines, the largest lumber flume, and the largest saw-mill; planted the largest wheat farm, the largest vineyard, the largest orange orehard, the largest almond orchard, and the largest olive orehard; who possess the largest milk, butter and cheese dairies, the farm that breeds and trains the fastest horses, the farms that raise the largest fruit and vegetables; the corporation that has built the largest ferry-boat and more miles of railroad than any other in the world; who have erected the largest and most costly hotel in the world and the most costly residences, built without the aid of inherited wealth. In short, a people whose reputation for bospitality and generosity of heart is not equalled on the globe.

Realizing, from a knowledge of the above facts, what the situation required, the Grand Commandery of California and the Triennial Union have been fortunate in the selection of a Triennial Committee whose names alone give a guarantee of the supreme success of

the Conelave.





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(See page 205.)

### CALIFORNIA'S GREETING!

We bid you welcome, Brothers, to our homes beside the ses, Where rivers run o'er golden sands, and hills are fair to see; Where the mountains lift their snow-caps far up the ether blue, And the giant redwoods murmur their solenn Sal-re too.

Where valleys smile with vineyards and the orange groves with bloom,

And Summer's sun through all the year, dispels cold Winter's gloom;
Where Pacific waves are roaring with never silent calls,
And Nevada's snows send answer, with thund'ring waterfalls.

To all these glories of our State, and to our hearts as well,

We bid you welcome with such cheer, no words have power to tell.

A little space abide with us, and when you homeward go,

With kindly thoughts of us and ours, may mem'ry ever glow.

No more we move, a warrior band, the Templars of to-day, No Paynim spear, nor Syrian war incite our bravery; Our battles are with self alone; the Higher Law we plead— Our pilgrim's pass, Golgotha, unto purer life doth lead.

Let us then make glad together, and strengthen heart and hand; Pacific to Atlantic calls, across the wide-spread land; So let mountain answer mountain, and sea reply to sea, And thus shall live forever our knightly chivalry!

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Is better prepared than any other Company to contract for the supply of Coal for Domestic and Steam use.

### SEATTLE COALING

Is the Cheapest & Cleanest Coal.

It makes the BRIGHTEST and most CHEERFUL fire.
It makes no CLINKERS and yields less ASHES and SOOT than any Coal offered for sale.

ALL DEALERS KEEP IT, AND THE BEST FAMILIES BURN IT.

If you do not use it you should do so.





JOHN L. HOWARD,
Assistant Manager, S. F.

### TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE BADGE,

Adopted by the Triennial Committee and Triennial Union.



### DESCRIPTION.

These badges will be made of copper, the thickness of half a dollar. The Templar Cross will be enameled black, similar to those worn by Knights Templar on the Pacific Coast. The centre of the Cross will have the State Arms of California, sunk and embossed, and gold plated. The words, "Triemial Concleve, San Francisco, ISS3," also in gold, with gold edge all around, The Cross, suspended from a clasp, modded in the shape of a bear, also gold plated, a pin joint and catch forming the clasp on the reverse side of the bear.

Manufactured by D. W. LAIRD,

27 Post Street, - - San Francisco.

### PEN PROFILES,

Embracing the Grand Master and Grand Recorder, K. T. of U. S; the Grand Commander and Grand Recorder of California, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Triennial Committee.

### SIR BENJAMIN DEAN,

Of Boston, Miss., Most Eminent Grand Master, was born in Lanceshire, Engla, August is, 1981; was raised a Master Mason Agust (22), 303, and created half, August is, 1981; was raised a Master Mason Agust (22), 303, and created half and a superior of the Agustic Massachusetts and Ridole Shand. He was formed Cartari Commandery of Massachusetts and Ridole Shand. He was found to the Cartari Commander of the Grand Cartari Commander (22), and the Cartari Commander (23) and the Cartari Commander (23) and the Cartari Commander (24) and the Cartari Commander (24

### Colton Dental Association,

Phelan's Guilding.

Hooms 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,

(Entrance, 896 Market Street,)

San Francisco, Cal.

Gas Specialists—PesitivelyExtract TeethWithout Pain. Over 10,000 references. The only effice in this city that makes and uses the celebrated "Colton Gas." Also, performs all operations in Dentistry.

DR. CHARLES W. DECKER.



### SIR THEODORE S. PARVIN.

Of Low, Gity, Very Embreat Grand Recorder, was born in New Jersey, January, 1855; initised 1868, and creates Hight in Apollo Commandery, No. 1, Chlesco, January 15, 1855. Howas elected Grand Recorder in 1871, and line held the office ever since. It is a entire not enture sized in all the concerns the Other, and Christopher and the control of the con

### SIR GEORGE CLEMENT PERKINS,

R. . E .. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of California, was born in Kennebunkport, Maine, August 23d, 1839, at d from a cabin boy, at the age of twelve years, to the helm of the Ship of State, at the age of forty, his course was steadily enward and honorable. He arrived in California in 1835, coming around the Horn "before the mast." He settled in Creville and was raised a Master Mason, December 15, 1859. After holding nearly all the offices in his Lodge, including that of Master, he was elected Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Ledge of California in 1871, Grand Senior Warden in 1872, Deputy Grand Master in 1873, and Grand Master in 1874. Ho was Knighted October 23. 1861, in Oroville Commandery No. 5, in which he held the positions of Junior and Senior Warden, Captain of the Guard, Recorder and E. Commander. Ho was Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of California in 1868, Grand Standard Bearer in 1871, and was elected Grand Commander in April, 1883, and Chairman of the Tricnnial Committee. He is now a member of California Commandery No. 1. Deing strongly attached to the principles of the Craft and to those who belong to it, he has always been a great favorite with the Order. He was elected honorary member of the Masonic Veteran Association for eminent services rendered to Masonry, in June, 1879, and in the same year was elected Governor of California. He sprung from a sturdy New England race, and early learned that "labor is the law of success" and although rich he is still a great worker. He takes much interest in whatever periains to the advancement of society, and notwithstanding the pressure of his own business affairs to has always found time and means to assist the needy. On several occasions ho has delivered lectures for the benefit of churches and benevolent organizations, and many poor and unfortunate have received from him not only words of encouragement but material aid. He extends to all the courtesy due them and thus attracts and becomes popular with all. He is, in short, a splendid type of an active, honest, enterprising, public-spirited, selfmade American citizen, whose presence and influence must be felt wherever he is. [See page 179.]

### SIR THOMAS HUBBARD CASWELL,

Past Grand Commander and Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Califferia; was board angus 13, 1855; In Exeter, thesey county, X. It for Califferia; was board angus 13, 1855; In Exeter, thesey county, X. It all Templar, April 6, 1855; crowned in a seriet hitty-fitted degrees nember of Templar, April 6, 1855; crowned in a seriet hitty-fitted degrees nember of Formals Lodge, No. 13, for four years; High Priest of Nevala Chipter, No. 4, for time years; Commander of Nevada Commandery, No. 6, for three years; Califferia in 1855. He is a man of clination and length of Commander of Califferia in 1855. He is a man of clination and length and baltity, alwing occupied a nosition on the Bench; is politic and grand in his social relations, accurate the commander of the California of the California of the California in 1855.

### GHIRARDELLI'S Chocolates / Cocoas

THE STANDARD

PURITY, FLAVOR AND STRENGTH.

For Sale by all Leading Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

Beware of Imitations, and see that ——you get——

GHIRARDELLI'S

### SIR HIRAM T. GRAVES.

Past Grand Commander, and Secretary of the Triennial Committee, was born in Batavia, N. Y., December 12, 1824, and came to California in 1849. He was raised a Master Mason in St. Paul's Lodge No. 124, in Anburn, N. Y., December, 1848, exalted in David's Chapter No. 31 of the same place, August, 1853, and Knighted in Salem Town Commandery No. 16, at Auburn in March, 1859. He has been Muster of Golden Gate Lodge No. 30 in San Francisco, High Priest of California Chapter No. 5, Commander of California Commandery No. 1, and has held the office of Grand Tr-asurer of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of California since April, 1874. Ho was Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of California in 1876, 1877 and 1878. He was elected Secretary of the Triennial Committee in 1878, and, without intending any disparagement to others, we believe he has done and is doing more than any other man to promote the success of the Conclave of 1883. Careless, bold and sometimes blunt in his bearing, and at the same time very courteous, he makes himself readily understood and therefore has the ability to turn off the greatest possible amount of work in the shortest possible time, while nothing leaves his hands done in a slovenly manner. Ho is esteemed for his mental integrity and business reliability and bus always been k pt in some responsible position. He interited much of his love for the Masonic order, being the worthy and popular son of an equally wo thy and popular sire. His father, hir Samuel Graves, who died in San Francisco in 1880, was an ardent lover of the Craft, and at the time of his death bad been a Knight over fifty years and was then the oldest Mason on the Pacific Coast. [See page 183.]

### DESCRIPTION OF TROPHIES FOR COMPETITIVE DRILL.

No. 1.—Manufactured by L. MILLER, Jr.

The body of the trophy consists of a solid mass of silver in the form of a vase, being eleven and one-balf inches in height, and twenty-four inches in circumference, having on either side a handle of massive silver surmounted in gold, each handle containing eighteen separate compartments of gold quartz and silver specimens, etc., in polished slabs; the handles protruding from side of vase, making a total width of thirteen inches. On the top of one of the handles is a group of battle implements, consisting of two shields, in the centre of which are Knight Tcmplar crosses, the whole to be made of gold. and silver; between the shields and crossing each other is a battle-axe and sword. On the top of the other is a helmet, lance and gauntlet, likewise to be made of gold and silver. On the obverse side of the vasc is an emblem of the Coat of Arms of the State of California. On the reverse side is an emblem of the Coat of Arms of the Grand Commandery, both of which are in fine enameling. The cover of the wase is a cylindrical mineral cabinet containing granulated particles of different minerals of California mines, in all twentysix compartments in number, and classified. The mode of fastening these particles is by Miller's patent, so as to prevent the parti les from pulverizing and turning to dust, thereby making the crystal covering under which they lay opsone. On the top of this cylinder is a Knight Templar on horseback, of gold and silver, both horse and Templar in complete armor. The vase, as hereinbefore described, is resting on two horns of cornaconia, in gold and silver, the one containing the vinical ural and agricultural products of the State of California, the other containing gold quartz. On the front side of the vase, and resting on a circular plate, is a miner, of gold and silver, five and one half inches in height, examining a quartz specimen; on the reverse side is a farmer resting on his plow. The horns, miner and farmer are standing on a circular plate eleven inches in diameter, and one and one-half inches in height, on the bevel side of which will be represented eight cabinet designs of Knight

### The Accident

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The ONLY Purely Accident Insurance Company in America.

-ORGANIZED 1872.

Authorized Capital, - - \$500,000.00

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"Accident."

HORACE D. IRWIN & CO.,

232 California St., San Francisco, Cal.





JOHN T. TOY, City Agent.
Agents in all Principal Towns in the United States,

Templar crosses: and between these, slabs of gold quartz, etc. The bottom of this circular plate, and representing the foundation of the trophy, will rest on four bear's leet. The cuttre height of the trophy, when complete, will be twenty-four inches, and the weight will not be less than two hundred ounces. [See page 18-5].

### No. 2.-Manufactured by GEO. C. SHREVE & CO.

A mounted Knight in armor made of bronze, silver and gold-standing on a column of california cory. Beneath the capital and surrounding the column are four shields of gold-berring quartz and specimens of the uniformia or the major and the specimens of the uniformia or the column are truly as the column are trained grape vine call of the Grand Counted ergor of cultivaria; around the column are twiced grapevine and clusters of grapes in contact alter, at the base are Banners and Koights Templar Coat of Arms of the State of California. The whole stands four and a half feet high. See plage 214.]

### No. 3 .- Manufactured by GEO, C, SHREVE & CO.

A Brevlring Globe of Silver, ten inches in dismeter—California to be represented on the map by solid pld4, initial. Figure of Raight in removable produced the property of the produced produced to the right in a fort made of polished gold quartz. The left is stated of the related field of the produced produced of the results of silver. The centre is falled. Tomplar among and banners of silver, metallien containing three leaders of the first crossle, and metallicisco over. To the right translation to the results of the results

### No. 4.-Manufactured by GEO. C. SHREVE & CO.

A Silver Placque, eighteen inches in diameter, the center to be a finally according to Comessia, with a border filled with gold-bearing quarta and regarded view of Comessia, with a border filled with gold-bearing quarta and remains a comparable of the Comessia of the Co

### No. 5.

A solid Silver Yeas, surnounted by a Knight Templar in armor, on hereaften unbearing the great in the control of the color, the whole the color of t

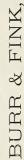
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The arrival of our

## IMPORTATIONS

For the present and coming Season, comprising SPECIAL and EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES, in the Latest Styles.

To which we invite your earliest attention.



MERCHANT TAILORS,

620 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal.

OPPOSITE PALACE HOTEL ENTRANCE.



### GRAND COMMANDERY OF CALIFORNIA.

[Headquarters at Mechanics' Pavilion.]

### Grand Officers, A. D. 1883, A. O. 765.

- R. . E .: Sir Geo, Clement Perkins, Grand Commander, San Fran-
- cisco. V. E. Sir Wm. Monroe Petrie, Deputy Grand Commander,
- Sacramento.
- E. Sir Philip Walter Keyser, Grand Generalissimo, Marysville, E. Sir Reuben Hedley Lloyd, Grand Captain General, San Fran-
- cisco.
- E.: and Rev. Sir Osgood Church Wheeler, Grand Prelate, Oakland. E. . Sir Tristam Burges, Grand Senior Warden, San Francisco.
- E.: Sir Carnot Courtland Mason, Grand Junior Warden, Chico.
- E. Sir Jas, Monroe McDonald, Grand Treasurer, San Francisco. E. . Sir Thos. Hubbard Caswell, Grand Recorder, San Francisco.
- E.: Sir Henry Jameson Burns, Grand Standard Bearer, San Francisco.
- E.: Sir Samuel Hopkins Wagener, Grand Sword Bearer, San Jose. E.: Sir Geo. Asbury Johnson, Grand Warder, Santa Rosa.
- Sir Samuel David Mayer, Grand Organist, San Francisco.
- Sir James Oglesby, Grand Captain of the Guard, San Francisco.

### Rubbergoos



---STORES AT-

San Francisco, New York, Toronto, Cincinnati, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Portland, Or.

Hose, Belting, Packing,

Boots, Shoes, Clothing,

Garden Hose, Fire Hose,

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Pure Sheet Rubber,

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Dental Gum, Fire Buckets.

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JOHN W. TAYLOR. Manager.

Cor. First and Market Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

### THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

### OFFICIAL.

### SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th.

All the Commanderies of California will be on duty the entire day for the purpose of receiving and escorting visiting Knights to their quarters on their arrival, in pursuance of special orders.

At 8 P. M.—All Culifornia Commanderies will assemble at the Mechanics' Pavilion for inspection and orders, by and of the Grand Commandery.

### SUNDAY, AUGUST 19th, 2 P. M.

California Com., No. 1, and Golden Gate Com., No. 16, (Sir Wm. T. Coleman, Com.) Sir John F. Merrill, Com.)





will assemb. at Masonic Temple and form an escort for the Grand Commandery, and all visiting Sir Knights who are disposed to join with them in attending Divine service at the Mechanics' Pavilion.

### SERVICE IN MECHANICS' PAVILION.

TWENTY-SECOND TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, THIRTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY,

3 p. m., august 19, 1883, a. o. 765.

Processional Hymn-"Onward, Christian Soldiers,"

Clergy and Choristers, acting as escort to officers of the Grand Encampment. Sir Knights stand with swords reversed, and blade grasped by right hand, the cross hilt level with the eyes. 2000

BRANCHES

UNITED STATES.

3000 BRANCHES

> -IN-EUROPE, ETC.

"He who saves Labor saves Life."



### GENUINE SINGER

### NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Bears the above TRADE MARK.

The THE SIMPLEST!

THE MOST RELIABLE! Best! THE MOST DURABLE!

### THE MACHINE OF THE PEOPLE. Sales in 1882, Over 600,000 Machines.

GET THE BEST! IT IS THE CHEAPEST!

The GENUINE SINGER is the strongest, most durable, and lightest running lock-stitch Family Sewing Machine ever made. It is so simple that a child can sew with it, and so well constructed that it is almost impossible to get it out of order or injure it by any ordinary usage.

That it is the most popular, and consequently the best, is proved conclusively by its large and steadily increasing record of sales, which now exceeds three-quarters of all the Sewing Machines sold throughout the World.

### The Singer Manufacturing Company,

Principal Office, 34 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Agency for The Pacific Coast, States and Territories, 116 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SUNDAY SERVICE IN PAVILION—Continued.

Voluntary.

Exhortation. By V. . E. . Grand Prelate.

General Confession.

To be said by all present after the Grand Prelate, all kneeling.

Absolution. By Rt. Rev. the Bishop of California,

The Knights still kneeling.

The Lord's Prayer. Chanted in ancient manner.

Versicles. Psalter, with "Gloria Patri." "Gloria in Excelsis."

All standing.

The Lesson-Rev. III.

Te Deum.

The Sir Knights stand, and firmly grasping the sword-hilts in the right hand, repeat the "Apostles' Creed." "Return swords." "To your devotions." All kneeling. Prayers. Templars' Litany.

General Intercession.

Hymn-"The Rising God Forsakes the Tomb."

Sermon. By the V.. E.. Sir Clinton Locke, D. D., Grand Prelate of the Grand Encampment of United States.

Hymn—"Hark! hark, my Soul! Angelic songs are swelling." All standing.

Nunc Dimittis.

The Apostolic Benediction.

By the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kip, D.D., L.L.D.

Recessional—"Jerusalem, my Happy Home."

Laus Deo.

Note.—The service above outlined will be printed in full, and freely distributed. The Clergy of the city will be invited.



Manufactured by Geo. C. Shreve & Co.

(See page 207.)

### MONDAY, AUGUST 20th.

### GRAND PARADE AND REVIEW.

[GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RIGHT EMINENT GRAND COMMANDER.

San Francisco, April 28th, 1883.

I. The Grand Encampment of the United States having accepted the invitation of the Grand Commandery of California to hold its twenty-second Triennial Conclave in the city of San Francisco, in August, 1883, and the Grand Commandery having directed its officers and members to make the necessary arrangements for properly receiving and entertaining our expected visitors, these orders are promulgated for the general information of all Knights Templar throughout this jurisdiction, as well as those from other jurisdictions who are expected to visit us and participate in the ovation to the Grand Encampment.

II. In order to interfere as little as possible with the sessions of the Conclave, and with the consent and approval of the M .. E .. Grand Master, the Grand Parade and Review will take place on Monday, the twentieth day of August, being the day immediately preceding that on which the Triennial Conclave will be opened.

III. It is designed to arrange the Parade so that all our visiting fratres may be properly represented, and to make it an object for every Knight Templar who may be present in the city to participate therein. For this purpose, facilities will be given for all who do participate, to view the entire line at least twice under the most favorable circumstances.

IV. The M.: E.: Grand Master and his staff will be mounted, and review the line on Van Ness Avenue. After the Grand Master has passed from right to left of the line, the column will countermarch to the left, passing the Grand Master in review. At another point, on one of our widest streets [Market street, between Third and Sixth streets] the lines will be formed on both sides of the street, back to the curb, facing inward, officers to the front; the odd numbered Grand Divisions on the right side, and the even numbered on the left, leaving the center of the street entirely clear, when the Grand Master and his staff will be escorted through the lines, and these, breaking by divisions from the left, will follow the Grand Master until the whole column has passed through. This will give a better opportunity for display, and one in which all who participate can witness the entire parade.

V. It is desired to give the delegations from each of the different States as much prominence as possible; and for this purpose, as far as practicable, to have each State delegation headed by the

(Continued on page 219.)

# Important Notice

# Knights Templaz.



Disiting Siz Anights, attending the 228 Triennial Conclave, coming via the Northern Route, can, for a reasonable consideration, enjoy the privilege of returning home via the Southern Route, (and the deservedly popular

## Missouzi Pacific Railway Lines,

Only one change of Caro between San Francisco and St. Louis,) through the beautiful Semi-Tropical California and the Grand Scenery of Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, etc., etc.

Sie Iluights besteing to take this trip will be cheerfully furnished all necessary and reliable information, and also assistance in perfecting such arrangements by applying personally at my office,

116 Montgomery Street,
[Minder Occidental Hotel,]

H. B. Smith, Jz.

San Francisco, Cal.

### EXCURSIONS.

The Committee on Excursions have labored earnestly, but find it impossible at the early day of our going to press, to perfect their arrangements and place before our readers a complete list of the many pleasant excursions to be offered to visiting Sir Knights and their ladies during the Conclave. Judging, however, from the success of their efforts thus far, they feel confident in asserting that there will be given a full quota of desirable excursions to points of interest in the interior as well as on and around the beautiful bay of San Francisco. These excursions, through the courtesy of the officers of railroad and steamship lines, can be made on the most reasonable terms. A special reduced rate Knights Templar Ticket can be purchased upon presentation to the Ticket Agent of a card of introduction issued by, and bearing the stamp of, the Excursion Committee, thereby enabling Sir Knights, singly or in parties, to take any regular train running from San Francisco to points they may desire to visit. There will also be several excursions by by Special Trains to San José, Santa Cruz, Monterey, the Napa Valley, and other places.



Headquarters of the Sub-Committee on Excursions, to the Triental Committee of the Grand Commandery of California, are local fornia, are local at No. 115 Montgomery street, where visiting Sir Knights are cortially invited to call and obt-in cards of introduction and any end all desired information regarding excursions, rates of fare, points of interest, and time of departure and arrival of all boats and trains from San Francisco, etc., etc.

Sir B. H. B. Surrin, Ja., Sir A. POWELL,

Chairman; Sir T. J. Knipe,
Sir H. G. Newhall,
Sir S. Menzies.

SIR H. G. NEWHALL, SIR S. MENZIES,

Vice-Chairman; SIR T. C. GRANT,

SIR A. B. FIELD, Secretary: SIR R. M. GARRATT.

Sir J. A. Fillmore, Committee on Excursions.



One of the Knights Templar Trophies for Competitive Drill, Manufactured by Geo. C. Shreve & Co.

(See page 207.)

### Monday-Continued from page 215.

officers of its Grand Commandery, marching as such with the Banner of their Grand Commandery displayed; and, if all the officers of any Grand Commandery are not present, it is hoped that the vacancies will be filled pro tempore from the delegation.

VI. At the close of the parade a reception will be given to the M. . E. . Grand Master, officers and members of the Grand Encampment, at the Mechanics' Pavilion.

VII. The Grand Captain General is assigned to the duty of taking charge of the Grand Parade and Review, and of the Escort to the Grand Encampment.

By Order of the

R. . E .. GEORGE CLEMENT PERKINS, Grand Commander.

REUBEN HEDLEY LLOYD. Attest: Grand Captain General. THOMAS HUBBARD CASWELL, Grand Recorder.

LINE OF MARCH. (See also Map.)—The column will be formed on Van Ness avenue between Washington and Hayes streets, right resting on Washington street, and after countermarching and passing the Grand Master in review, will proceed down Eddy street to Powell, to Post, to Kearny, to Clay, to Montgomery, to Market street, to the Pavilion.

RECEPTION OF GRAND MASTER, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT, AT MECHANICS' PAVILION. AT CLOSE OF PARADE.

Music—by the Hawaiian Band,

2. Prayer-by Very Eminent Grand Prolate of the Grand Commandery of California, Rev. Sir Osgood C. Wheeler.

3. Templar Ode-by Choir.

4. Introduction-by E.: Grand Captain General (Sir R. H. Lloyd), of the Rt. Eminent Grand Commander of California, Sir. George C. Perkins, who will deliver the Address of Welcome to . the Most Eminent Grand Master, officers and members of the Grand Encampment.

5. Music.

6. Address of Welcome-by Hon, George Stoneman, Governor of California.

7. Address of Welcome-by Hon, Washington Bartlett, Mayor of San Francisco.

8. Music.



One of the Knights Templar Trophies for Competitive Brill,

Manufactured by Geo. C. Shreve & Co.

(See page 207.)

### Monday-Continued.

- Response—by Most Eminent Grand Master, Sir Benjamin Dean.
   Music.
- 11. Ode—"America."
- Led by band and choir, in which the audience will join.
- Benediction—by the Very Eminent Graud Prelate of the Grand Encampment, Rev. Sir Clinton Locke, D. D.
- At 8 P. M.—Promenade Concert at the Mechanics' Pavilion. All Sir Knights and their ladies admitted free on presentation of tickets.
- Opening—Orchestral music.
- Exhibition Drills—by visiting Commanderies, interspersed with music.
- Dancing.

The concerts will be continued each evening through the week, some one or more of the California Commanderies being detailed for duty each evening, to be assisted by ladies of the Triennial Union as reception and entertainment committees.

### MOUNTINGS FOR THE GRAND PARADE.

The Grand Master of the Grand Encampment will be mounted on a white horse; Past Grand Masters on gray horses; Officers of the Grand Encampment on black horses; the Grand Commander of California on a white horse; the Grand Captin General on a black horse; Officers of the Grand Commander of black horses; Heralds horse; Officers of the Grand Commander of black horses; Heralds horses; Alfacon black of dark horses; the members of California Commandery, No. 1—numbering about 250 (Sir William T. Coleman, Commander)—will be mounted on black horses.

### EQUIPMENTS.

For Grand Master and Past Grand Masters, purple saddlecloth, gold trimmings and cross in coners; for the Past Grand Captain General and Grand Encampment officers, white saddlecloths and trimmings with black border and cross (either of gold or scarlet cloth) in corner; for Grand Commander and Grand Captain General, scarlet saddle-cloth, with gold trimmings, Templar cross in gold in corner; for Grand Commandery officers, white saddlecloths, black border, with Templar's cross, scarlet cloth, in corner; cross instead of Templar cross. Guidons for Heralds to Grand Officers, as follows: For Grand and Past Grand Masters, purple silk, with Grand Master's cross painted in gilt; for Past Grand Commander and Grand Captain General, scarlet silk, with Templar's cross painted in gilt. After the parade the Guidons will be placed in the Pavilion.







# California Wines

SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

## J. GUNDLACH & CO.

Vine Growers and Vineyard Proprietors,

Shippers & Exporters of California Wines & Brandies.

S. E. Cor. Market and Second Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

The Strengthenian, Restorative and Medicatal power of prex, natural Wine has long been recognized by all Orithized Kittons and mudels utthe fitties. The publiclous was of light this wines as a family beverage, has rided considerably nestballshing the cause if real temperance; and one chertually recommend to the public the healthy and middlented products of our Cultifuria Vincenamed to the public the healthy and middlented products of our Cultifuria Vincenamed to the public the healthy and middlented products of our Cultifuria Vincenamed to the public the public that the public the public that the pu

J. CUNDLACH & Co., San Francisco,





### THE GRAND PARADE

Will be under the command of E. Sir Reuben H. Lloyd, Grand Captain General, and the following Staff:

R. : E. : Sir Wm. O. Gould, Golden Gate No. 16, Chief of Staff.

ATDS.

Sir Wm. McDonald, California No. 1. Sir John Hammond, California No. 1. Sir Alexander Weed, California No. 1. Sir Henry G. Newhall, California No. 1. Sir W. W. Morrow, California No. 1. Sir Arthur W. Foster, California No. 1. Sir Timothy Hopkins, California No. 1. Sir Chas, M. Dougherty, California No. 1. Sir John A. Benson, California No. 1. Sir Thomas C. Grant, California No. 1, Sir Wm. T. Garratt, California No. 1. Sir R. Beverly Cole, M. D., California No. 1.

Sir Lonis F. Holtz, California No. 1. Sir H. B. Smith, Jr., California No. 1. Sir W. E. Bridge, California, No. 1.

Sir Abraham Powell, California No. 1. Sir E. F. Preston, California No. 1. Sir Theo. F. Wagner, California No. 1. Sir Peter T. Barelay, California No. 1.

Sir David W. Laird, California No. 1. Golden Gate, No. 16.—Sir Wendell Easton, Sir Geo. Spaulding,

Sir George C. Randall, Sir S. M. Mouser, M. D., Sir Frank Dalton, Sir Carmi W. Beach, Sir Theo, H. F. Robertson, Sir Frederick K. Bechtel, Sir William C. Stroud. Oakland, No. 11.—Sir H. D. Ranlett, Sir S. W. Bones, Sir A.

W. Collins, Sir Thos. J. Parsons. Sacramento, No. 2.—Sir W. C. Van Fleet, Sir M. Gardner, M.

D., Sir John Talbot. SAN JOSE, No. 10. -Sir Thos, McCloskey, Sir Henry W. Wright,

Vallejo, No. 19,—Sir D. W. Harried.

Marysville, No. 7.-Sir D. E. Knight, Sir A. J. Whitman. Angel Island, -Sir Thos, Wilhelm, U. S. A.

OROVILLE, No. 5 .- Sir Louis Glass.

Santa Rosa, No. 14.—Sir Joseph W. Morey, M. D., Sir L. H. Buckland, Sir G. A. Johnson,

NAVAL, No. 19.—Sir E. W. Woodward



One of the Knights Templar Trophies for Competitive Drult.

(See page 207.)

#### TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st. 10 A. M.

The Grand Commandery of California, escorted by the Commanderies of California, will escort the officers and members of the Grand Encampment from Headquarters to the Asylum—Masonic Temple.

#### TUESDAY, 8 P. M.

Grand Orchestral and Promenade Concert in the Mechanics' Pavilion.

### THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR TRIENNIAL UNION.

At the Orchestral and Promenade Concerts, the Knights Templar Triennial Union—consisting of 30 Knights and Ladies—will take a prominent part. This Union was organized expressly for the purpose of assisting in the reception and entertainment of visiting Sir Knights and their ladies. Sir W. O. Gould is President, and Sir H. T. Graves Secretary. The Executive Committee comprises the following named: Sir George T. Bromley, Chairman, Mrs. J. F. Merrill, Secretary, Wrs. J. W. Burnham, Mrs. P. T. Barclay, Mrs. W. O. Gould, Mrs. O. C. Wheeler, Mrs. H. T. Graves, and Mrs. W. B. May.

A portion of the west end of the Pavilion (Gallery Floor) has been set apart for, and will be fitted up in the most beautiful (Grotto Garden) style as a headquarters for the ladies of the Union, who will assist in every possible way in contributing to the comfort and pleasure of visitors. There will be no lack of courtesy and attention to the hadies of visiting Sir Knights.

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22d.

The day will be devoted to the extension and cultivation of acquaintance and goodfellowship, excursions, and such special arrangements as the exigencies of the Conclave may require.

At 5 P. M.—The Grand Commandery of California will there a Grand Banquet to the Grand Encampment of the United States.

At 8 P. M.—Grand Orchestral and Promenade Concert in Mechanics' Pavilion.

### THURSDAY, AUGUST 23d.

Will be occupied in sight-seeing, excursions, and possibly some special programme (not yet decided upon), with a Grand Orchestral and Promenade Concert at Mechanics' Pavilion in the evening, at 8 o'clock.

### The Scenic Route Across the Continent!

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Central Pacific at Ogden, with the Burlington and Missouri River at Denver, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe at Pueblo.

It extends through the best sections of Utah and Colorado, placing the largest cities on a Trunk Line, and, with its numerous Brunches, reaching out to all the uost important Mining Camps, Coal Fields, Stock Ranges and Agricultural Regions of the Bockies.

It is the shortest and Quickest Line to Salt Lake City, Provo, Grand Junction, Gunnison, Salida, Leadville, Cafon City, Pueblo, Colorado Springs; and the Best Route to Denver, Kansas City, Atchison, Pacific Junction, Omaha, and all points East.

It traverses the heart of the Rocky Mountains, nenetrating the grandest Cañons.

It traverses the heart of the RockyMountains, penetrating the grandest Canons, crossing the most beautiful Parks, and clinbing the loftiest Passes in the Main Ranges, at altitudes varying from 9,339 to 11,540 feet. Its engineering accomplishments are marrelous.

Its scenery is sublime, and unequaled on any railway in the world. On the main

line between Ogden and benver are the overal Salt Like. Utsh Luke, Spunish Fork Cashon, Wasatch Summit, Frice River Cafon, Castle Gate, Book Cliffs, Lower Gunnison Casflon, Uncompahgre Peaks, Cedar Divide, Black Cafon of the Gunnison (4,600 feet deep), Mirshall Pass, Royal Gorge and Grand Cafon of the Arkansas(3,000 feet deep), Pike's Peak Cheyenne Cafons, and Garden of the Oods. It includes the finest Hunting and Fishing localities, the best Mineral Springs,

It includes the finest Hunting and Fishing localities, the best Mineral springs, and the most noted Health and Plessure Rescris of the mid-continent. Among the latter is Maniton, the most attractive Mountain Spa in America—also on the Through Line. Stop-overs allowed on all first-class tickets.

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At is well-dmir, spiendary equipped, and carcular managed. Paluman Faisce Sleepers, Elegant Coaches, and model Open Observation Cars, fitted with Westinghouse Automatic Brakes Miller Couplers, and Allen Paper Wheels, and running over Steel Ruils, Iron Bridges and Rock Ballast insures the highest type of rapid, safe and invurious railway travel. Its connections referred to also first similar advantages.

Its Esting Houses are in charge of experienced caterers, and excellent meals are served at 75 cents each. Its connections are all in Union Depots, and its through time is not surpassed by any line.

through time is not surpassed by any line.

Knights Templar attending the Triennial Conclave shou'd secure their tickets
via this road, and when this is impracticable are reminded that their tickets
readine by other routes can be exchanged at the Central Pecific Office in San
Francisco for others allowing return over the Denver and Rio Grande, on the
established conditions.

T. D. McKAY, California Passenger Agent, 32 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

D. C. DODGE, General Managr F. C. NIMS, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent. DENVER, COLORADO.

### FRIDAY, AUGUST 24th.

Laying the Corner Stone of the Garfield Monument in Golden Cate Park, by the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of the State of California. The organizations invited to take part will rendezvous at the Park. The Park is conveniently reached by either the Geary, Sutter or California street cars.

The mounted Commanderies of Knights Templar (E. . Sir Reuben H. Lloyd, Grand Captain General, Commanding) will escort the Grand Lodge of California, the Grand Encampment Knights Templar of the United States, and invited guests, in carriages, from Masonic Templae to the site of the Monument in Golden Gate Park, The Corner Stone will be laid at high noon, by Hon. Clay W. Taylor, Mr. Wr. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of California. The Governor and his Staff, the Mayor and City Authorities, and other civic and military organizations, will be invited to witness of the Corner of the Mayor and Chestral and Fromenade Concert in Mechanics' Pavilion. Tennd Orchestral and Fromenade

Excursions will be arranged by the Excursion Committee—116 Montgomery street—for every day during the week, except Monday and Saturday, including a Yacht Race.

### SATURDAY, AUGTST 25th.

Grand Competitive Prize Drill at the Bay District Track, as per Special Programme. The time for the commencement of the Drill will depend upon the number of Commanderies contesting, and will be announced hereafter. Take California, Sutter or Geary street cars.

### RULES FOR THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

Five prizes will be offered, which are now being manufactured in this city, each of which shall be characteristic of california. The six commanderes highest in merit shall be ranked one, two, three, four and five, rad shall be relied privilege of choice of these prizes, according to ratak assigned by the Judges. The prizes shall be the shulter property of the winning Commanderies, and not subject to challenge.

RULE I. Each Commandery shall consist of at least twenty four Sir Enights and not more than torty-eight Sir Knights, with the necessary officers, and all shall be bong Age members of such Commandery.

RULE II. Each Commandery shall drill separately, in order of rank, the seniority to be determined by the date of Charter. The time of drill shall not exceed forty muntless but this time may be changed by the manimous con-ent of the Committee, and the officers in command of the competing Commanderies. If more than one day be required to complete the drill, the Committee reserves the right to make any necessary arrangements therefore.

RULE HI. The number of judges shall be not less than three. They shall be disinterested experts, selected by the Committee from the United States Army; and their names shall not be known previous to the drill.

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PROPRIETORS.

RULE IV. The Judges shall select their own method of scoring, and shall have absolute control of the drill ground and the competing Commanderies during the drill.

Memoranda.-Commanderies in waiting may be placed as the Judges or Committee may direct.

RULE V. Only the Judges, the Committee, the Commandery drilling, its

band, and standard-guard, shall be allowed on the drill ground during or between the drills. Rule VI. A schedule of movements shall be prepared by the Judges. which may include any movements authorized in school of the Commandery or manual of the sword, and any movements which are common to all the System of Tactics; but no movements shall be executed which are not provided for in Templar Tactics.

RULE VII. Commanderies must drill without music.
RULE VIII. Commanderies proposing to drill must report to the Committee on or before August 1st, giving date of charter, jurisdiction, and the name of the tactics to be used

RULE IX. Each Commandery shall drill under the tactics of its Grand Jurisdiction; or, if a Commandery so elect, "Grant's" Tactics may be used. RULE X. Want of promptness in responding to signals or orders shall be

considered as errors, and marked against the delinquent. RULE XI. The Chiefs in charge of the Commanderies shall report at Head-

quarters thirty minutes previous to the commencement of the contest; at that time they may determine if the drill shall be witnessed by a contestant before his Commandery has drilled, RULE XII. Ten minutes may be allowed for display of Templar movements.

The Commanderies in this jurisdiction will not be allowed to compete.

No prizes offered for mounted Commanderies. Commanderies intending to use other than "Grant's" Tactics are requested to notify the Committee by July 1st, if possible,

### SATURDAY NIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK.

Awarding Prizes and closing Promenade Concert at the Mechanics' Pavilion.

It has been proposed that before the festivities of the Conclave end, there shall be a Grand Clam-Bake, Beef's-Head Roast and Barbecue, and it is quite likely to take place.

### NOTES.

### COMMANDERIES IN ATTENDANCE.

It is impossible, at this early date of going to press, to give a list of all the Commanderies that will attend the Conclave, but it is believed that nearly every Commandery in the United States will be represented.

Headquarters of the Grand Master and Staff, with Boston Commandery as escort and the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts, will be at the Palace Hotel; the Grand Commander and Grand Captain General of California, the Secretary of the Triennial 230 NOTES.

Committee, and Journalist, 26 Montgomery street; California Commandery, No. 1 (Asylum in Masonic Temple), Platt's Hall, 216 Montgomery street; Golden Gate Commandery, No. 16 (Asylum at 131 Post street), Dashaway Hall, 139 Post street; the Triennial Union at Mechanics' Pavilion; Sacramento, No. 2, El Dorado, No. 4, and Woodland, No. 21, at Red Men's Hall, 318 Post street; Oroville, No. 5, Chico, No. 12, Lassen, No. 13, and Red Bluff, No. 17, at 211 Sutter street; Marysville, No. 7, at Palace Hotel; San Jose, No. 10, and Naval, No. 19, at 316 Post street; De Molay Commandery, No. 9, of Reading, Pa., at the Occidental Hotel; Cyrene Commandery, No. 1, of Wyoming, at the American Exchange; Helena Commandery, No. 2, of Montana, at the Brooklyn; Columbia Commandery, No. 1, of New York, at the Occidental: Oregon Commandery, at Saratoga Hall, 814 Geary street; the Grand Commandery of Michigan and escort, the Grand Commandery of Missouri and Ascalon Club, the Grand Commandery and escort of Illinois, and the Grand Commanderies of Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, at the Baldwin Hotel: the St. Bernard of Chicago and Band, at the Windsor; Mary Commandery, No. 36, of Philadelphia, at the Colonnade; San Francisco Club of Philadelphia, Columbia, No. 2, of Washington, D. C., De Molay, No. 4, of Washington, Maryland, No. 1, of Baltimore, and the Grand Commandery of Maryland, at the Russ House; Raper, No. 1, of Indiana, at the Berresford; the Grand Commandery of Iowa, and De Witt, No. 1, of Nevada, at the Lick House. Several Commanderies will occupy their palace cars.

The Overland Mail Train, by the Central Pacific, will arrive in San Francisco at 8:40 F. w., instead of 11-10 A. w., after the 1st of July—the trip between New York and San Francisco being made in 15 hours less time than formerly. A delegation from the Reception Committee and Committee on Hotels and Accommodations will board every in-coning train from the East, at least one hour before its arrival in San Francisco, to receive and escort visiting Sir Knights to their quarters.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad advertisement (page 226) came too late to be indexed.

The Journalist, M. D. Boruck, will issue a magnificently illustrated edition of his paper, Spirit of the Times, with pen sketches of each county in California, and a vast amount of valuable information concerning the Pacific Coast and the Triennial Conclave.



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Ladies	Genuine	Seal	Skin Cloak	s, 40	inches	long	\$110.0
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66	44	44	44	45	**		140.0
**	4.6		**	47	**		
6.6	è	66	**	49	6.6		175.6
44	**	**	Dolmans	, 50	**		190.
44	48	44	44	52	66		210.0
44	és	**	**	54	**		

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66	44	6.6	Rhadames	Suits				25.	.0
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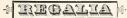
### H. LIEBES & CO.,

111, 113, 115 117 Montgomery Street,

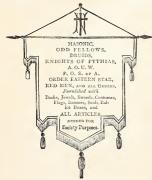
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